Nippon Times Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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Success Marks Saigon Talks

China's Guardian . . . Old and New

Atop the Great Wall that once defied the invaders of fair Cathay there now stands a grim sentinel of the Imperial Forces on the alert to detect moves by the forces inimical to the welfare of Greater East Asia. (Passed by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 13

ASAHI—Air Force in Action
MAINICHI—America in Flurry
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Ugly Rivalry

Air Force in Action

ASAHI—Yesterday's Imperial Headquarters communique stated that our Army Air Force was continuing to wage terrific warfare in the South Pacific area in conjunction with the Naval Air Force. Although the text of the communique was brief, the terse sentence easily suggested the intense nature of the fighting in that area.

It is clear that the enemy, which had enough taste of defeat in naval warfare in a number of engagements off the Solomons, has already abandoned campaigning mainly by means of ships and is concentrating all its available resources on the air arm. It is obviously determined to decide the issue to turn the tide of war by sending out enormous numbers of aircraft. The Imperial Headquarters communique says that the "enemy force is very strong." We must not forget that even while we sleep at ease, terrific fighting is going on over the southern seas. We feel our moral tension increase when we remind ourselves of the hardships being undergone by the officers and men at the front and those engaged in transportation in the face of enemy air action.

From the end of December to date our air arms has shot down or otherwise destroyed 37 enemy aircraft including four Boeing B-17's. According to an enemy communique, Nippon airmen are adopting a method of warfare against which nothing can be done, namely that of dashing their planes against their antagonists. We are thrilled to hear that the amazing valor of our airmen is making the enemy shudder. Such a manifestation of absolutely unbeatable fighting spirit against a numerically superior enemy force cannot but whip up the morale of the people behind the lines to a higher pitch and strengthen the idea that each man, or woman's place of work is his, or her, battlefield.

America in Flurry

MAINICHI—It was already rumored in December that the 1943-44 budget of the United States would exceed $100,000,000,000 and true to expectations Roosevelt sent a message to Congress asking for appropriations totaling $109,000,000,000. As much as the Americans are enamoured by colossal figures, they are not likely to relish them if they are to burden them.

The question is: can the Americans bear this stupendous burden? The United States budget for the current fiscal year is $77,000,000,000 of which $70,000,000,000 is for the war and even at this smaller figure the burden per capita in the United States including infants, the infirm and old is over $500 per annum. Americans are barely saved from starvation by the fact that $50,000,000,000 of the $70,000,000,000 is being held by banks in the form of Government bonds. But now the new budget is to be much larger. We do not know how much of this burden will be shifted onto the banks but it is clear that the people will have to suffer.

The national income of the United States, according to the announcement of the Federal Reserve Board in December, is estimated at $130,000,000,000 as of 1942 but the new budget is $109,000,000,000. The people, moreover, are already staggering under a heavy national debt amounting to more than $100,000,000,000 and on top of that they must pay scores of local taxes including those of the respective states and various consumption taxes. How much more taxability can be expected of them? By the major tax increase program

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Coffee-Drinkers In U.S. Wail As Supply Lower

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The American people who have boasted their "high standard of living" can no longer enjoy their favorite motorcar driving the cups of coffee which have constituted indispensable elements of the "highly civilized American lives."

According to recent reports from the United States, the shortage of coffee in America has become so acute that the authorities are now having a hard time in carrying out the allotment system of this vital beverage.

The stock of coffee in the New York State at present does not exceed 1,000,000 sacks, which amount will last for only 45 days. Due to the inefficiency in the distribution system, it is feared that coffee will completely disappear in many sections unless some step is taken within the coming several days to alleviate the "coffee famine." Such an acute shortage of coffee is due to the dearth of shipping, which has been aggravating especially since the North African Campaign was started.

It is interesting to learn that President Roosevelt is one of the "sufferers" from the coffee shortage. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, is reported to have boastingly told the press today that in the White House she has recently restricted the use of butter to breakfast only and her husband is showing an exemplary patience by limiting his liking of coffee to a sole cup at breakfast.

The dearth of gasoline, meanwhile, has become very serious recently. In 17 Eastern States, a stricter allotment system has been placed since January 7 and 400,000 people were deprived of their motorcar-driving licenses.

Even those who have retained their licenses will be deprived of their rights instantly whenever they are caught driving to theaters, race-tracks, social parties and other amusement centers.

To the Americans, who are 'crazy' with driving, such a restriction means the "amputation of their very legs" and grumbles of complaint are being heard everywhere.

Meanwhile, the United States Navy Department announced today the reduction in the use of gold laces of naval uniforms. The affected American naval officers who have boasted their showy attire more than anything else are very much depressed.

All Shameful Pacts With Enemy Abrogated Says Foreign Minister Chu in War Speech

Attitude of Nanking In Declaring Warfare Explained to World

Mainichi

NANKING, January 12.—In a broadcast made from 7:40 p.m. on Monday in commemoration of the National Government's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi stressed the significance of China's independent participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

"To clarify her attitude as a combatant in the War of Greater East Asia and as a comrade of Nippon," declared Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of Nanking, "China declared war against the Anglo-American countries."

Foreign Minister Chu stated that since that conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in 1842, China had been exploited by the United States and Britain and as a result, the country had been turned into a quasi-colony of Anglo-Americans. However, Nippon, a bulwark of East Asia against Anglo-American aggression, saved China from being partitioned.

In the meanwhile, the greedy Anglo-American countries continued their intrigue to alienate this country from Nippon for the sake of their interests, stated the Foreign Minister, who continued:

"The Anglo-Americans dared to dispatch their air forces to Chinese territory and with Chungking as their base they did not hesitate to bomb and kill Chinese people. Therefore we declared war upon them and rose in arms.

"Therefore, all the treaties and agreements have been abolished so long as they were concluded with the United States and Britain. However, the National Government of China at Nanking will abide by the 1909 Hague Convention on War and other wartime treaties.

"Without crushing the United States and Britain, menace to Chinese politics and economy will not be removed, and it will be impossible to realize the co-prosperity of

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Clarifies War Stand

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi

SAUDI ARABIA REJECTS ANGLO-U.S. PROPOSAL

Refuses to Reopen Damascus-Media Railway

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 12.—Saudi Arabia recently rejected the Anglo-American proposal to effect a total reopening of the Damascus-Media railway, an Ankara report revealed today.

This railway, it is recalled, had its connection with the Arabian-Transjordanian border cut since the outbreak of the current European War.

Both Britain and America, in view of the strategic importance of the railway, recently approached the authorities of Saudi Arabia asking them to consider the resumption of the traffic, which however, was flatly rejected.

This refusal is highly commented here as a good example of the country's firm attitude to maintain strict neutrality.

Enemy Ship Losses Continue to Mount

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—German submarines operating in the Atlantic Ocean sank 16 enemy merchant ships totaling 89,000 tons today, it is announced by the German High Command today.

Recently in the Azores area, German submarines sank 13 enemy oil tankers totaling 114,000 tons, and further attacking the remaining tankers sank one tanker of 17,000 tons and torpedoed another one, it is announced in a special communique issued by the German High Command today.

OVER 90 BILLS SLATED FOR 81ST DIET SESSION

Cabinet to Give Final Decision January 15

More than 90 bills are likely to be submitted to the 81st Imperial Diet by the Government. It has been the Government's policy to present as few bills as possible to the Diet in view of the present wartime condition.

At the Cabinet Council held on November 10, last year, the Government decided to submit 57 bills, but later added two more bills to the list. Furthermore, in connection with various law bills already decided to be presented to the Diet for approval, it has been found necessary to draft more bills for their effective execution.

The Cabinet will give final decisions on new bills at the coming Cabinet Council to be opened on January 15, and therefore, it is generally believed that the total number of bills to be submitted to the Diet will be more than 90. These bill will be speedily examined and passed by both Houses, as all members of the Diet are in full accord with the Government in quickly examining them.

Nippon to Strengthen Propaganda Warfare

For the purpose of solidifying the structure for propaganda warfare, the authorities concerned have decided to hold a propaganda conference every week hereafter attended by representatives from the Board of Information, War, Navy and Home Ministries, states the Asahi.

The first meeting was held at noon yesterday at the official residence of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Naoki Hoshino.

Representatives from the aforementioned Ministries, Board of Information, and Foreign Office as well as from the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs discussed the basic principle of propaganda, policy for public guidance and the principle for collection of information.

Changes and improvements are expected to be carried out in the future in the measures of propaganda warfare on the basis of the principle of the Imperial Way.

Italians Down 4 Planes

Domei

ROME, January 12.—Enemy planes raiding Naples today caused the death of 23 persons and wounded 65, and in this raid four enemy planes were shot down, it is announced by the Italian High Command.

FLYNN'S CHOICE HIT BY SENATOR

Appointment Called Insult to Canberra-- Investigations Asked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Upon the presentation in the United States Senate today of the bill for appointing Edward J. Flynn, Democrat leader of New York, as Minister to Australia, Styles Bridges, Republican Senator from New Hampshire, opposed it declaring "The appointment of Edward Flynn is an insult to the Australians." He also demanded that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should immediately investigate into the past deeds of Flynn.

Flynn, thereupon, wrote a letter to Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and said: "If I am said to be unqualified to be appointed the Minister to Australia because of some doubt as to my past deeds, I wish my past records will be thoroughly investigated."

In an interview with newspapermen, Flynn asserted that the report that he used gravel, sand and other material belonging to the City of New York for the construction of his garden was utterly unfounded.

Roosevelt Supports Flynn

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—In the bill for appointing Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, President Franklin Roosevelt remarked that Flynn is to be appointed "the President's personal representative with the qualification as Minister and Ambassador to Australia."

Concerning the relation with the present U. S. Minister to Australia, Nelson Johnson, President Roosevelt's secretary, Stephen Early, stated today:

"Minister Johnson returned home from China because he reached his age limit. However, upon the request of the President, he went to Australia. But according to the official cablegram reaching the State Department, Nelson is desiring to return home."

KUOMINTANG IS SLATED TO DISCUSS WAR POLICY

Declaration to Back Nanking Expected

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—The Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang which will be held for two days from Thursday is expected to adopt an important policy respecting the National Government's participation in the war against the United States and Britain.

Members of the Kuomintang, who unanimously support the war declaration, are expected to discuss concrete measures for such support. In this connection, it is expected that a declaration supporting the war will be issued on the last day of the session.

After the session, the delegates from the various districts will work toward enhancing the war spirit by mobilizing the masses in accordance with the war support measures adopted at the session.

By such means it is hoped to instil in the minds of the populace the meaning of the war so that they will give full support to the Nanking government.

Roosevelt Demands More

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—President Franklin Roosevelt submitted an additional demand of $4,000,000,000 to the Congress as expenditure for the construction of merchant ships, it is reported from Washington.

Enemy Extrality Move Deceptive, Says Hori

Nippon Spokesman Reveals Cunning of America in Relinquishing 'Rights' to Chungking

It is most amusing that the United States and Britain, in their consternation over the prompt decision of Japan to relinquish extraterritorial rights and concessions in China, have with extreme haste signed their agreement with Chungking on January 11 and announced this action.

The Anglo-American motive in relinquishing extraterritorial rights was in the first place to curry Chungking's favor and in the second place to show proof, by this act, of their professed adherence to the principle of national freedom and equality. As I stated the day before yesterday, it amounts to nothing more than an act of deception.

Analyzing the contents of the Anglo-American agreement with Chungking, the cunning and calculating nature of these two countries becomes ever more clear. By this agreement the United States and Britain have agreed to retrocede their special rights enjoyed under the Boxer Protocol of 1901 including the stationing of garrisons in North China, extraterritoriality, and their special rights in connection with treaty ports, inland navigation and and coastwise trading. They also promised to relinquish the Legation Quarter, the International Settlements at Shanghai and Kulangsu and administrative rights in exclusive British concessions.

It appears from this action that an enormous amount of rights and interests are being returned to Chungking, but once we peel off its thin covering it is so completely empty that it would not be difficult for even a child to notice it.

That the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights is absolutely meaningless for the British and Americans I have already dealt with before. The promise of retrocession of administrative rights of concessions and settlements applies only in five areas—the International Settlements in Shanghai and Kulangsu, the Legation Quarter in Peking and the British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton. But these are in areas occupied by Japanese Forces and therefore, the Americans and British are in no position to talk about retaining or retroceding them.

Their promise to renounce special rights relative to treaty ports, inland navigation and coastwise trading is nothing more than an empty gesture. There would have been some meaning in it before the war while they still enjoyed trade relations and were able to navigate their vessels along the coast and up the Yangtze, but not today when their influence has been completely driven out of East Asia and their trade and inland navigation are non-existent. The renunciation of rights for the stationing of garrison troops, who are now all war prisoners, serves only to add a comical aspect to the whole agreement.

Even in cancelling these empty and non-existent special rights, the calculating Anglo-Americans have not forgotten to hamstring it with various conditions. Granted that it may be natural to reserve for the time being the promise to open up the interior of China and the rights of American and British nationals to their real property, they are demanding of Chungking the most-favored nation treatment in regard to inland navigation, coastwise trading, legal proceedings, administration of justice and levying of taxes.

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CHILE'S FOREIGN POLICY MAY NOT BE CHANGED

Temporarily Shelved, Say Observers There

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Chilean political observers believe that the expected change of Chile's foreign policy was postponed for time being, though it was said that the Chilean Government faced the need of adopting a new diplomatic policy.

In this connection, Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez is not expected to make any reference as regards diplomatic policy at the Senate session today.

Meanwhile, a public demonstration against communism was recently held at Luna Park in Buenos Aires recently, when the leader of the Patria, nationalist organization, declared his party's support of the neutral policy of President Castillo, and also said that the term of President Castillo should be extended.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—An important proposal is reported to have been brought home by Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales, who recently visited Washington upon the instruction of President Juan Antonio Rios, according to information reaching here from Santiago.

The nature of the report submitted by Home Minister Morales to the Chilean Cabinet upon his return has not been revealed, but it is said that the Chilean Government is obliged to change its foreign policy due to the strong pressure brought upon Chile by the United States Government.

Bombers Hit Invaders

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—The German High Command announced today that on the North Africa front, Axis air forces bombed enemy air bases, troop concentrations and motor trucks, and also destroyed 19 enemy planes in air battles and anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, an Axis air unit raided the port of Bougie and seriously damaged one enemy transport of 5,000 tons.

Turk Mission in London

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The Turkish Economic Mission reached London yesterday. The aim of the mission is said to be for purchasing various war necessities from England, it is reported from London.

Agreement on Export Of Grain to Nippon Reported as Reached

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—Nippon and French Indo-China came to an agreement of views regarding export of rice and corn from French Indo-China in the hour and a half conference which took place yesterday afternoon between Ambassador Shigeru Kuriyama in the capacity of Secretary-General to the Ambassadorial Office and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, it was disclosed by Ambassador Kuriyama in a press interview today.

Although the time is not yet fully ripe for him to disclose the quantities and the prices of the rice and corn to be exported from French Indo-China to Nippon, Ambassador Kuriyama said, the rice and corn to be supplied by French Indo-China during the third term of the Trade Agreement will be sufficient to contribute greatly to the food supplies within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Negotiations are progressing quite satisfactorily on other problems, the Ambassador added.

It was also revealed that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux will return to Hanoi on or about January 26, after which the negotiations will be conducted in Hanoi.

Talks Make Headway

Negotiations between Shigeru Kuriyama, Director-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China concerning the execution of economic affairs and general matters have been making favorable headway, according to a Saigon dispatch to Domei. Monday's negotiations be-

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Wang I-tang Stresses War Production Boost

Domei

PEKING, January 12.—The most important duty of North China, in coping with the new situation arising from the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China, is to secure resources and increase the production of war materials, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Commission stated to the press today on his return from Nanking by plane.

The whole energy of North China will be concentrated upon this end so as to cooperate fully with the activities of the Nippon Forces, Wang I-tang said.

He added that it is the firm determination of the North China Political Affairs Commission to do everything in its power to realize the emancipation of Asia without being misled by Anglo-American propaganda.

Nippon Permits Chinese In South To Remit Funds

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHONAN, January 12.—So long as they cooperate with Nippon, Chinese resident merchants in the South Regions will be allowed to make remittances to their family members in Nippon-held China, it was announced today by the Nippon Military Administration here.

The amount to be remitted, charges for remittance and other details are to be decided shortly. However, for the time being, Chinese resident merchants will be accorded a privilege of remitting a monthly amount of ¥100 per family, which will be increased or decreased according to the degree and extent of their cooperation with Nippon.

Recipients who live outside Nippon-occupied China or who refuse to cooperate, however, will not be paid the remitted money.

Remittances are to be made through Nipponese exchange banks.

The grant of permission for remittance is based upon the kindheartedness extended by the Empire of Nippon which even amidst the large-scale war takes into consideration the welfare of the Chinese.

The announcement of the grant of permission for remittance to Nippon-held China has come to Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions as the greatest blessing since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

Some 2,500,000 Chinese in Malai, their main arena of activity, in particular, are expressing their gratitude for the step taken by the Imperial Government to extend its kindheartedness for the welfare of Chinese even in the middle of the current war.

On receipt of the notification from the Imperial Military Administration here today, the Chinese Residents' Association immediately deliberated upon concrete measures necessary to put into practice the decision taken by the Imperial Government.

As a result, the association came to the decision that they will file a petition with the military administration for permission to send money through Nipponese banks.

BOMBAY FACING DEARTH OF FOOD

Many Starve to Death--Indians Loot Warehouses

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 12.—The food situation in India has worsened so much so that starvation is now responsible for an unprecedentedly large number of deaths in Bombay Province, it was disclosed by an India broadcast intercepted here last night.

According to the same broadcast, farmers are attacking Government warehouses in various parts of the province to loot wheat. The farmers' raids are reported to be too large-scaled to be controlled by the British authorities.

New Delhi Starts Uprisings

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 12.—As the result of a dire food shortage, a large-scale anti-British movement broke out once again in New Delhi yesterday, it was reported by a broadcast from India intercepted here last night.

Several thousands of infuriated Indians marched through the streets, carrying placards and banners bearing anti-British expressions and shouting: "Down with Anglo-Americans. Expel Britishers from India."

With the march of the procession participants becoming over five fold in number, they finally attacked a railway station with the result that a fierce clash occurred between them and the Britishers. In the clash, it is reported, over 150 were killed or wounded.

Britishers Hold Meeting

Mainichi

BERLIN, January 11.—To investigate into the situation in the rebel regions and to deliberate upon measures necessary for the prevention of outbreaks of disturbances in various parts of India, a conference was held by the British-Indian Government in New Delhi, it is reported by a Sofia dispatch based upon a report of a Calcutta newspaper.

According to the dispatch, the conference was represented by all the provinces of India and ministries of the British-Indian Government.

In the meantime it is reported explosion incidents are daily affairs in Calcutta, Bombay, Assam, Orissa, etc.

According to the same dispatch, with its 31 members having been taken into custody, the Orissa Provincial Assembly which occupied the majority chairs in the Indian Assembly, is no more in a position to represent the province. Similar state of affairs is also occurring in the Assam Provincial Assembly.

REICH ARMY REPULSING SOVIETS IN EAST FRONT

Germans Take Offensive in Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 12.—German military authorities announced last night that Soviet forces are retreating on the entire front, having suffered terrible damages due to the fierce German offensive.

In ten days since the beginning of the present year, German forces have smashed 624 enemy tanks and caused great damages to enemy air and artillery units, it was announced.

Also reports from the front say that along the entire line, Germans have now turned to the offensive. In the Stalingrad area, the enemy had been continuing operations with 16 infantry divisions and six tank brigades against German positions, but they were forced to retreat as Germans started offensive actions and caused the loss of 60 Soviet tanks. The Soviets attempted another attack, but it resulted in utter failure.

In the upper Don River region, German forces carried out severe attacks and occupied several important villages.

In the Velki-Luki sector, Soviet forces retreated, suffering great damages.

On the Northern Caucasus front, the Soviets succeeded in breaking through a section of the German position, but they were again forced to withdraw as German reinforcements arrived.

Gen. Hsiung Blasts U.S.

Domei

CANTON, January 12.—Chungking's resources are now at the point of exhaustion and the anti-Axis Powers should extend greater aid to Chungking than in the past, General Hsiung Shih-hui, chief delegate of the Chungking military mission to the United States, stated to the Washington press yesterday, according to a dispatch from Chungking. General Hsiung also voiced discontent at the cool attitude of Roosevelt toward Chungking, and his policy of "Europe first" as reflected in his message to Congress.

His Majesty Grants Audience at Palace To Envoy Tsubokami

His Majesty the Emperor received in audience Tuesday afternoon Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, now visiting here, and was pleased to listen for an hour to his report on general conditions in Thailand, according to Domei.

China Abrogated Pacts With Enemy Says Chu Min-yi

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East Asia, as well. Therefore, we participated in the war.

"Nippon concluded with the National Government of Nanking agreements concerning the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and return of concessions, thereby enabling this country to recover its sovereign rights.

"At this time as we plunge into the current war, the whole of China should devote itself to the cause of world peace in close cooperation with Nippon."

Blow to Enemy Nations

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—Abrogation by the National Government of China of all international treaties and agreements unreasonably foisted upon China by the United States and Britain in the past has dealt a great blow to those enemy countries, political observers declared today.

As result of Nanking's latest move as clarified by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi in his radio speech last night the obnoxious Nine Power Treaty has been invalidated, adding a new page in the diplomatic history of China, these observers said. They added that this is especially significant in that the United States and Britain had been taking advantage of the Nine Power Treaty to throw obstacles in the way of Sino-Nipponese cooperation and friendship by flaunting the so-called principles of the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity." They pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts, deceived by the baseless Anglo-American propaganda, were finally driven into a futile and disastrous "scorched-earth" war against Japan.

These quarters pointed out that the Nine Power Treaty was in addition a document by which the United States and Britain branded China as an inferior nation and imposed themselves upon China in the role of "guardians" while unscrupulously exploiting that country behind the scenes.

Further pointing out that Nippon had long before seen the danger of the Nine Power Treaty as a dangerous weapon of exploitation by the Anglo-American nations, these observers said that China's renouncing of this and other unjust treaties and agreements marks a new epoch in the progress of East Asia. They also declared that the abrogation of the Nine Power Treaty and other treaties by China is a telling blow to the Chungking regime which is still following the dictates of the Anglo-American powers.

U.S. FARMERS APPEAL TO EASE LABOR DEARTH

Opposed to Farmhands Being Drafted

Due to the conscription of countless young men from farms to military services, in addition to the employment of numerous farmhands in the production of military supplies, American farming is suffering a serious shortage in manual labor, a farm crisis unprecedented in the history of American agriculture, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei, dated January 10, in relaying a wire from Washington.

Concerning the aforementioned shortage, the five great agricultural associations of America implored upon Washington for an immediate plan for the relief of this situation by voicing, in substance, as follows:

"We have reached a point where we have to petition the Government authorities for the immediate relinquishment of young men from the farms now serving in the military forces. At the same time, we are also planning to ask for a preferential right in the appropriation of farm implements. If we are unable to secure acknowledgment for the above requests from the Government or military authorities, we are determined to realize our attainment through Congress."

Warcraft Limps Into 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—One British destroyer with a huge hole in her stern made by a torpedo entered Gibraltar yesterday, and landed many wounded men.

A British cruiser also entered the port the same evening carrying three dead and a large number of wounded. The cruiser is also reported to have been hit by torpedo on her side by torpedo planes.

Canton Citizens Display War Fervor of Nation

Domei

CANTON, January 12.—With the object of stirring up war-consciousness among the people as well as demonstrating their indomitable enthusiasm to crush completely the United States and Great Britain, a vigorous meeting was held at the Chungshan Memorial Hall here today.

Approximately 10,000 people including leaders of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Army and Navy dignitaries as well as representatives of various vocational circles, college students and primary school children gathered at the memorable place of the birth of the Republic of China.

At the entrance of the Memorial Hall a large flag of the National Government floated, also two banners with slogans "Share Life and Death" and "Down with the United States and Great Britain" were hung beside the flag.

After the national anthem was sung by the crowd, a manifesto of the meeting was announced. An encouraging telegram supporting China's entry in the War of Greater East Asia War was then read.

After the meeting a demonstration parade was conducted through the streets in high spirits by the attendants.

RIFT UNCLOSED OVER N. AFRICA

U.S., Britain Still Fighting Over Puppet Regime

Mainichi

SAIGON, January 12.—The rift between Britain and America over the question of a new puppet French regime in North Africa, as indicated by reports received here, has no prospects of being solved satisfactorily. This fact, together with the gloomy war situation in the same area for the Anglo-American camp is giving rise to a pessimistic tone in all war reports carried by American newspapers it is reported.

Some London reports allege that General Charles de Gaulle, head of the refugee French regime in London, will shortly meet General Henri Giraud, tentative head of the rebel French Government in North Africa, at Gibraltar. However, the proposed interview, if it is ever realized, will not result in any tangible reconciliation between the two French traitor generals as long as America maintains its assistance to Giraud.

In this connection, another report states that Richard MacMillan, British Resident Minister in North Africa met Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Europe and Roosevelt's special envoy to North Africa Murphy on January 11, and as some quarters opine, is an encouraging sign toward the solution of the question. To all appearances, however, the reported meeting did not improve the situation, for it is clear that Murphy, who has close personal relations with Giraud, will not easily give up his support of the rebel general.

Soviet Backs De Gaulle

As indicated in a report from a reliable source in London, Premier Josef Stalin recently sent a letter to the De Gaullist regime in London expressing his determination to back the regime's claim on the puppet French Government in North Africa. This shows that the Soviet policy with regard to the North African question has not undergone any change since the days of Admiral Jean Darlan.

Then, even if some reconciliation should be attained between the two traitor generals; Giraud and de Gaulle, there still lies a difficult question in that what form of government is to be adopted by the new regime. As judged from the general tendency of the people in that area, a democratic regime will be the most probable one. It is apparent, however, that no one will welcome a democratic government under the leadership of such a dictatorial character as General de Gaulle.

In this connection, the Observer, a political British weekly, is quoted to have said:

"The North African political situation, in its final analysis, has been brought about not only by the rift between the De Gaullists and Giraud's clique, but by the internal trouble among the members of the two camps."

Sakanishi Reaches Manchuli

Domei

MANCHULI, January 12.—Lieutenant-General Ichiro Sakanishi, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Germany, arrived here by train at 1 p.m. today. After an overnight stay at the Toa Hotel, he will entrain for Harbin tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

Aikawa Granted Decoration

Domei

HSINKING, January 12.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant the First Order of Merit of the Chukuo-chang, on December 27, to Yoshisuke Aikawa, former president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, for meritorious service.

MEIJI BOYS WIN SKATING TITLE

Beats Hosei 2-1 in Hockey Event to Gain Pennant

Mainichi

By virtue of its victory in the hockey event, the Meiji University skaters clinched the 1943 National Students Skating Meet, which was brought to a close Tuesday following three days of competition at Tae-noumi.

Meiji defeated Hosei, 2 to 1 for the hockey title and together with 28 points in the skating events, amassed a total of 68 points to walk off with the championship. Nichidai and Hosei tied for runner-up spots with 38 points apiece.

Top honors in the speed skating event, however, went to the well balanced team from Nichidai University. Shin Naito copped the 500-meter race, while Masao Katakura, a new-comer, flashed to a win in the 1,500 meter final. Nichidai skaters also took seconds in the 5,000-meter event and the relay races.

SUMMARIES

(University events)

500-meter: Won by Shin Naito (Nichidai), Abe (Meiji) second. K. Yamashita (Waseda) third. Kawaguchi (Hosei) fourth. Abo (Meiji) fifth. Takabayashi (Meiji) sixth. Time—45.6.

5,000-meter: Won by Tsuneo Fukai (Keio), Hashimoto (Nichidai) second. Katakura (Nichidai) third. Hattori (Meiji) fourth. Sakai (Nichidai) fifth. Nagao (Rikkyo) sixth. Time—9.10.0.

1,500-meter: Won by Masao Katakura (Nichidai) Abe (Meiji) second. Fukai (Keio) third. Kawaguchi (Hosei) fourth. Naito (Nichidai) fifth. K. Yamashita (Waseda) sixth. Time—2.29.9.

1,600-meter relay; won by Meiji University. Takabayashi, Yanase, Abo and Abe) Nichidai second. Waseda third. Rikkyo fourth. Hosei fifth. Time—2:32.5.

Hockey Finals

Meiji	1	0	1—2
Hosei	1	0	0—1

Total Points

Meiji 68. Nichidai 38. Hosei 38. Rikkyo 28. Kyoto Imperial 20. Waseda 19. Keio 18. Hokkaido Imperial 10. Chuo 10. Doshisha University 10.

Hockey Line-ups

Kimura	Forwards	Ohnishi
Iwada	"	Kitabori T
Washizu	"	Kitabori. E
Nakayama	"	Ohta
Ohtake	"	Yoshitake
Sakamoto	"	Kurosaki
Mano	Defense	Yamagi
Nakagawa	"	Funatsu
Magoshi	Goalie	Miyatake

Roosevelt's Letter Admits Aiding Liberia

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The United States Government has been lending arms to the Republic of Liberia, it has been revealed today by the letter written by President Franklin Roosevelt to a Lease-Lend Liaison official, it is reported from Washington.

In the said letter, the President emphasized that the defense of Liberia was absolutely necessary for the defense of the United States and ordered the official to negotiate with the Liberian Government respecting the leasing and lending of arms.

Australia Spent Much

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Australia's war expenditures for the first six months of the 1942-43 fiscal year totaled £253,083,000 exceeding the budget figure by £33,000,000 and the war expenditure for the month of December alone reached £45,886,000, it was announced by the Australian Government, according to a report from Canberra.

Sum Granted Inventors

With a view to encouraging civilian inventors subsidies for the year 1943 will be granted to 18, selected from among 281 applicants, it was officially decided at a meeting of the Invention Encouragement Committee of the Patent Bureau, held on Tuesday, it is reported.

Swedish King Urges Subjects to Respect Country's Neutrality

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—In opening the Swedish Diet, King Gustav V urged the people to maintain neutrality and stated that the position of Sweden has not at all changed in the past 12 months. "The international situation is becoming ever intense, but in the past 12 months, the position of Sweden has not changed at all," the King declared. "As long as the present war continues, the people of Sweden must give utmost care and attention in maintaining neutrality, and refrain from utterances and acts that might make others doubt the sincerity of Sweden's neutral policy."

Extrality Move By Enemy Is Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

In other words they are demanding that whenever another country is granted these rights or receive special treatment on these matters, the same are to be granted them. This shows that they are making their last desperate struggle to preserve which they previously enjoyed but which they actually cannot enjoy, by hiding behind the cloak of the most-favored nation clause. What a tragi-comedy indeed!"

The foregoing is but one aspect of the Anglo-American character which has been exposed on the occasion of their relinquishment of special rights in China. More than that, it is an expression of their generally deceitful policy which they pursue toward all small or weak countries. There are more than a score of unfortunate countries which have been cajoled by the honey-words of the Anglo-Americans and are dancing to their tune or which are submitting to their dictates, in their inability to withstand their pressure.

Anglo-American policy toward all these countries is not fundamentally different from their policy toward Chungking. Briefly, their policy is to utilize each and all these countries for their selfish ends for all they are worth and then when nothing more remains to be exploited they abandon them. Their proud professions of respect for right and humanity are always qualified by the reservation: "So far as these principles are compatible with our own interests." The sooner the world understands this truth the sooner will be realized the real happiness of mankind.

COUNT DE PARIS CLAIMS TITLE OF FRENCH KING

Now in Algiers to Obtain Backing

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Count Henri de Paris has recently arrived at Algiers as the candidate for the French King, it is reported by the London Express, according to a report reaching here from London. If this report is true, the political situation in North Africa will be further confused as already the condition is in utter chaos due to the establishment of the puppet regime.

Count de Paris was born in 1908 and is the head of the direct line of the Bourbon-Orleans family. Thus, he is the person to wear the French Crown in the event of the restoration of the French Royal reign. He has been prohibited to live within France.

The City of Paris is named after the family of Count de Paris as that area was formerly the land held by the family.

VICHY.—The Count of Paris, pretender to the French Throne, who is at present living in Rabat, in a letter to Premier Pierre Laval, asked the latter to make to loyal Frenchmen in North Africa a comprehensive statement on the principles of his policy.

The Count explained that loyal Frenchmen there were without reliable information especially as radio transmission had ceased. He emphasized that he recognized only one authority in France, namely, Marshal Philippe Petain.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

SOVIETS REVEAL HELP TO CHIANG

Make Proposal to Complete Route in Northwest China

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, January 12.—The Soviet Union will help the Chungking regime complete the latter's supply route across the northwestern hinterland of China, but will never join in the projected Anglo-American mining enterprise in three frontier provinces of China, it was personally intimated by Soviet Ambassador to Chungking A. S. Paniushikin to Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong soon after the former's return from Russia on January 10, a report from Chungking states.

Ambassador Paniushikin, the report revealed, flew back to his post carrying instructions from the Soviet Government regarding a new Soviet-Chungking agreement centering on the consummation of the so-called Northwestern Supply Route by Chungking. The Ambassador, during his conference with Dr. Soong on Monday held soon after the former's arrival at Chungking, presented the following as the Soviet proposals relative to the intended agreement:

1. The Soviet Union will assist Chungking in the latter's building the Northwestern Supply Route. It will bear the expenses for the needed extension of the same route, half and half with Chungking.

2. Soviet Russia, through appropriating the same share of expenses with Chungking, will cooperate with the latter on the improvement and extension of Chungking-Soviet air routes.

3. The Soviet Union will accept the Chungking proposal for carrying the so-called aid-Chiang materials on the Siberian Railway on condition that the materials are not strategic goods.

4. The Soviet Union will not join the projected mining enterprise to be jointly made by Britain and America in Kansu, Sinkiang and Tsinghai Provinces. However, it will reconsider the matter when the enterprise is arranged to be operated under the direct control of the Chungking regime, with the capital borrowed from America and Britain.

5. The Chungking regime will see to the smooth forwarding of agricultural produce in the aforesaid three provinces to Soviet Russia as agreed in the Soviet-Chungking economic understanding recently signed. The Chungking-American agreement, concluded in 1940 and revised in 1942, relative to the barter system to be adopted between the two concerned countries, will not affect the amount of the tea leaves to the exported from Chungking to Russia.

Talks at Saigon Are Successful

(Continued From Page 1)

tween them lasted for more than one and a half hours with the result that both came to a perfect agreement on rice and corn, which form the most important commodities for export. In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Kuriyama had the following to say:

"The negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. Yesterday's negotiations put the finishing touches to the most important matter involved in the third-year prosecution of economic affairs. No decision has yet been made on the export amount and value of rice and corn to Japan, but these will be decided shortly. Other issues also bid fair to be solved amicably. Governor-General Decoux will return to Hanoi about January 26. The future negotiations will be carried on there."

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Chinese Citizens Stage Grand Street Parade

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—Enthusiastically supporting the Nanking Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, more than 20,000 Chinese citizens today staged a grand street procession in the capital, to enhance the wartime national spirit.

Troops, police, students, school children and citizens massed in front of the National Assembly Hall at 1:30 p.m. and starting a parade at 2 p.m. passed before the National Government offices where they heartily cheered President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government.

They then proceeded to the Nippon Embassy to demonstrate their cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia.

Passing through the main streets, they arrived in the city center where they lined up in front of the statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and pledged to prosecute the great mission of restoring China before the spirit of the Father of the Republic of China.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

of October practically all income, down to the smallest items, has become taxable. But the ratio between taxes and war cost is as stated above. How much feasibility will there be in Roosevelt's plan to raise $51,000,000,000 by taxes in the new fiscal year?

Along with the publication of the budget Roosevelt gave out the results of the battle off Santa Cruz, admitting the miserable defeat, so as to fan the hatred of the American people and compel the Republicans to swallow the huge budget by sheer force of public opinion.

How will the American people in general receive this mammoth budget plan? Their morale is at present extremely low on account of shortages in foodstuff and gasoline. Topping the world in the volume of crimes, the United States at present is having thousands of violations of price and other regulations and laws each day and thousands of arrests are being made. Roosevelt may find it more than he can manage unless he attended to affairs at home instead of devoting all his energies to the war.

Ugly Rivalry

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Already over two months have gone by since the Americans invaded French territories in North Africa, Algeria and Morocco, and thus gave rise to a new issue in the world war situation. In this interval the United States and Britain have claimed that the invasion constituted the counter-offensive of the anti-Axis forces or a second front. Despite their ballyhoo on the results obtained, the counter-offensive of the Axis forces has been attended with success and the situation is daily growing unfavorable for the Anglo-American forces and, especially on the Tunisian front, it is becoming more and more apparent that the Anglo-American positions are untenable.

That the North African campaign was not carried out under close coordination between the United States and Britain has been exposed by the trouble and internal conflict attending the establishment of the puppet regime in that region. The importance of the Tunisian front is clear to all. Should the Anglo-American line there crumble, both the United States and Britain would be compelled to abandon their North African adventure.

Thus the antagonism between the American public and that of Britain over the blunders in the Tunisian campaign is intensifying. It should be noted, however, that the United States and Britain are already planning to fall back on a new line in anticipation of a general defeat in North Africa. Imperialistic to the core, their territory-grabbing instincts are now seeking out new fields and the next victims are likely to be West Asia east of Turkey and countries up to the borders of India. The British Minister for West Asia now visiting America is reported to have discussed the political and military problems of West Asia with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on January 5. The United States is also reported to have decided to dispatch a commission of inspection to Iraq and Iran ostensibly to plan the economic reconstruction of these countries.

All these reports underline the Anglo-American scheme to extend their grabbing operations farther afield. It is clear that their aggressive activities will hereafter become more and more undisguised.

However, the United States and Britain are bound to betray the same rivalry and antagonism they have shown in North African dealings, no matter how craftily they may set to work. With the armed superiority of the Axis forces and the moral aims of the Axis nations growing more and more apparent to all, the West Asia and India machinations of the United States and Britain are bound to end in disastrous failures.

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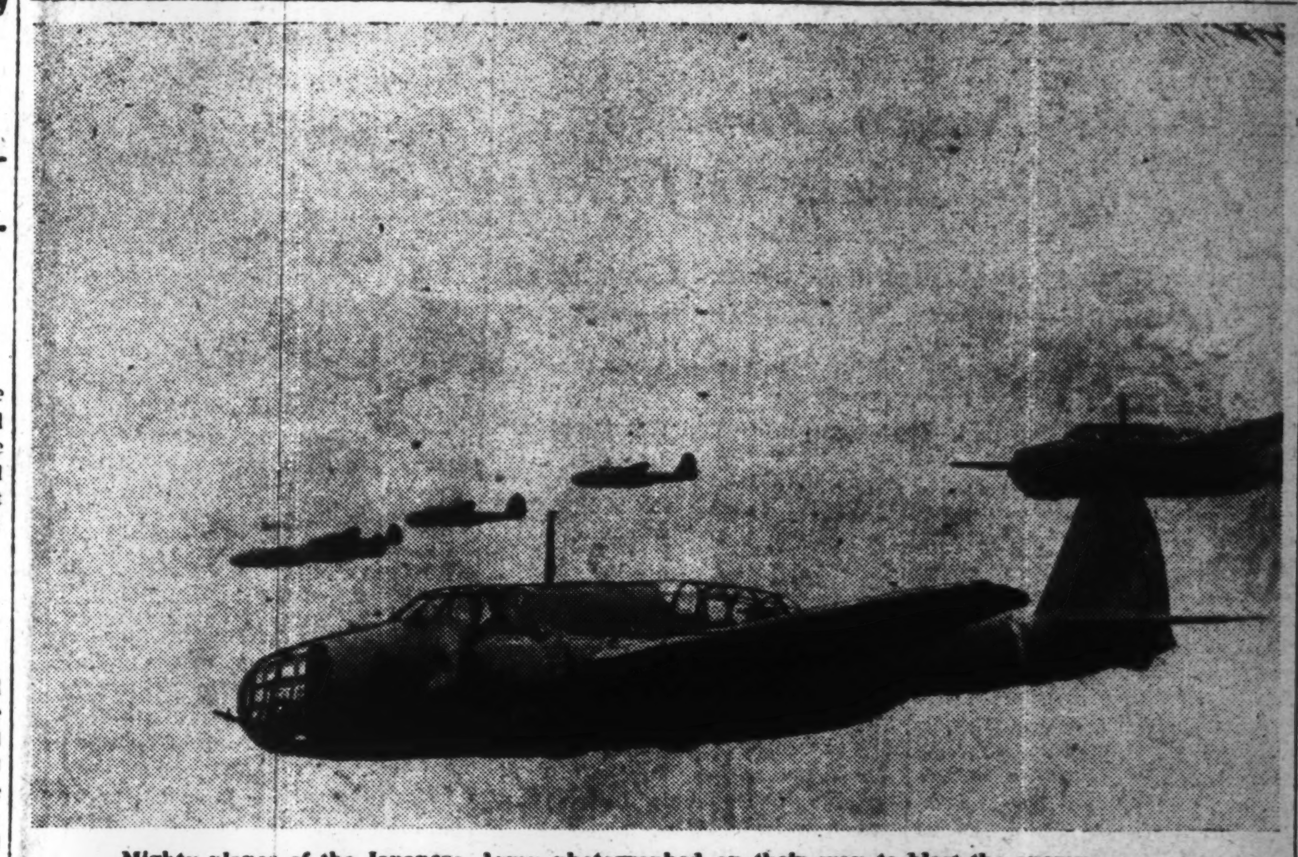
Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times

No. 15,730 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1943 Price 15 Sen

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

37 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY JAPANESE ARMY AIR UNITS IN SOUTH PACIFIC OPERATIONS



Mighty planes of the Japanese Army photographed on their way to blast the enemy.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

34 Shot Down in the Air, Communique Reveals

LAND FORCES AIDED

Results Scored by Wild Eagles Against Foes in Fighting Since Late in December Given

The Imperial Army's air arm in action against powerful enemy units in the South Pacific between late in December and the present has shot down or otherwise destroyed 37 enemy planes, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. Tuesday. The Imperial Headquarters announcement reads as follows:

"Air Units of the Imperial Army fighting powerful enemy units are cooperating in our land operations and sea transportation in the South Pacific area. The war results between late in December last year and the present are as follows:

1. Losses dealt the enemy planes:
   Shot down.......... 34 planes
   Destroyed on the ground .... 3 planes.
2. Our losses:
   Those blasting themselves against the enemy and those not yet returned.. 10 planes

The Imperial Army Air Units have been at grips with a superior American air force in the battle area of the South Pacific ever since the closing days of last year, thereby cooperating in the extremely difficult ground operations and in transportation on the sea.

According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, in these operations the Army Air Units have achieved great results, shooting down and destroying 37 enemy planes.

Among the enemy planes victimised by the Army Air Units were four flying fortresses, planes of Boeing B-17 type, which according to the American air force will survive all manner of attack. The results achieved by the Imperial Army Air Units tell a tale of the bravery with which they are fighting in the battle area of the South Pacific.

The following passage occurred in a telegram the American air force sent home from New Guinea:

"Japanese airmen make a point of practicing the strategy of suicidal body-crashing."

An American airman who has had the experience of a fight with a Japanese airman in mid-air is the authority for the statement that the Japanese Air Force stops at nothing in an attack.

U.S. AND BRITAIN SEEK TO OFFSET POLITICAL BLOW

'Abolish' Extraterritorial Rights in China, Prompted by Japan's Move

CARRIES LITTLE MEANING

Both Powers Ousted From Continent Since Outbreak of The Current War

Reports that the United States and Britain had concluded agreements with Chungking on January 11 for abandonment of their extraterritorial rights in China were interpreted Tuesday by observers in Tokyo as action designed to cover their diplomatic setback suffered from the Japanese Government's move on January 9 returning concessions in China to the National Government of China and relinquishing extraterritorial rights in China.

It will be recalled that both Britain and America acquainted Chungking on October 9 last year of their readiness to return concessions and give up extraterritorial rights in China. As was a matter of common knowledge at that time, the moves were nothing than political gestures.

On January 9 the Imperial Government signed an agreement, returning concessions in China to the National Government of China and foregoing extraterritorial rights in China.

The Japanese action made a profound impression on the people of China and on Chungking.

Britain and America hurriedly started negotiations with Chungking for the conclusion of agreements which would counteract the situation which had been created by the Japanese action.

The British and American agreements with Chungking will be found not bad things altogether if they are closely examined. They imply that both Britain and America have to assist in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere if they have a wish to help Chungking.

British Anxiety Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—With regard to the move of the National Government of China to enter the War of Greater East Asia, quarters close to the British Government prefer to make it appear that they have nothing to say in comment. They ill conceal the anxiety they feel over the development.

These quarters hold that the entry of the National Government of China into the Greater East Asia War was little more than a matter of formality. It is pointed out by them that the National Government has hitherto relied solely on Japan. They would have the world believe that they can be totally indifferent to the latest actions of the National Government.

This assertion ill accords with the bitterness that can be observed in the attitude of many British commentators toward the action of the National Government which is the end of the interests in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government which have been accumulated by Britain and America since the Opium War.

British Are Nervous

Reports reaching here from London indicate that the British Government and people are nervous about the possible turn the War of Greater East Asia will take in consequence of the entry of the National Government of China into the conflict.

Meantime, the Dagesposten had the following to say on January 11 in commenting on the entry of the National Government of China into the war:

"It is a mistake to consider that the National Government of China did but the bidding of Japan in entering the War of Greater East Asia. President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government has had a very prominent part to play in Chinese politics for many long years. It must be borne in mind that among the leaders in the financial circles of China are many who are in favor of breaking with America and Britain and cooperating with Japan. It is easy to see that the entry of the National Government of China into the war was an expression of the attitude of these men.

"The action of the National Government also signifies much militarily. There is no doubt that Chungking will be in greater difficulty in the future. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress the

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Navy Admits Sinking Of Hornet, 10 Other Ships

Belatedly Announces Loss of 3 Cruisers, 7 Destroyers Off Santa Cruz—Another Ranking American Officer in Southern Pacific Missing

The United States Government which has been following the policy of withholding its adverse war results announced on January 11 the sinking of the aircraft carrier Hornet, 19,900 tons, three cruisers and seven destroyers, according to a U.P. dispatch to Stockholm relayed to the Mainichi.

The American Navy Department, the dispatch adds, has admitted against its will the sinking by Japanese Forces of the aircraft carrier Hornet, off Santa Cruz on October 26, 1942, saying by the way that the United States thus far had lost four aircraft carriers. Sharing the fate of the Hornet, three American cruisers and seven destroyers were sunk on the same day, the dispatch said.

A Washington dispatch to Buenos Aires relayed to Domei also states that in addition to the Hornet the following warships were lost in the Solomon waters:

The heavy cruiser Northampton, 9,050 tons, Commander Willard Keats, living; the light cruiser Juno, 6,000 tons, Commander Lyman Onut, missing; the light cruiser Atlanta, 6,000 tons, Commander Samuel Jenkins, living; the destroyer Monsen, 1,630 tons, Commander Charles Edward, living; the destroyer Kashin, 1,465 tons, Commander Edward Parker, living; the destroyer Benham, 1,500 tons, Commander John Taylor, living; the destroyer Preston, 1,480 tons, Commander Macks Stoms, missing; the destroyer Walks, 1,570 tons, Commander Thomas Frazar, missing; the destroyer Berton, 1,700 tons, Commander Douglas Fokkes, missing; and the destroyer Lafey, 1,700 tons, Commander William Hank, missing.

A Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi states that the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters on January 11 announced that Brigadier-General Kenneth N. Walker has been missing since the attack on Rabaul on January 5. He is the third American ranking officer to be killed in action in that area.

ANGLO-U.S. RIFT SEEN ON COLONIAL POLICY

American Attitude of Controlling British Possessions Causing Dissension

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Dissatisfaction is now growing daily in British political circles over the aggrandizing inclination of the United States to regard all British colonies as American subordinates, with all recent London reports indicating that serious trouble between the two countries over the same question is imminent.

The American Commission for War and Peace Aim is reported in this connection to have publicly pronounced the view that the Atlantic Charter should be applied to the British colonies in Africa.

U.S. Attitude Attacked

Under the circumstances, many British periodicals lately to hand here are carrying criticisms of the alleged American attitude which threatens to place all British colonies under American rule. The Round Table, in its recent issue, stated:

"The prevailing American discussions over the British dominions and colonies are now going over the boundary of limiting criticisms to the British colonial policies, for the Americans are even attempting to question the right of Great Britain to hold her present colonies. We cannot afford to remain indifferent toward such an American tendency. We must expect to be confronted shortly with an American suggestion to relinquish all rights on our colonies or to surrender them under international mandate."

The Nineteenth Century, in a similar vein, declared:

"There is a great difference of views between our country and America over the British colonial policy. The present situation even indicates the possibility of a serious rift between London and Washington."

British Leaders Worried

Meanwhile, it is apparent that the leaders of the British Government are seriously worried over the future development of the same question, for even Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently remarked before the public that he is not the liquidator of the British Empire. A more direct statement was made yesterday by no other responsible person than Herbert Morrison, British Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security, who remarked over the radio as follows:

"All British colonies and dominions were in a precarious state for some several weeks subsequent to the ignoble British defeat at Dunkirk. It was during this period that these countries were placed in a position whereby they could sever their relations with Great Britain if they so desired.

"All of them, however, remained faithful to the British crown through these trying days.

ACTION BY NANKING HAILED BY OKAMURA

Supreme Commander in N. China Says People Should Exert Efforts to Win War

Domei

PEKING, January 11.—Commenting on the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, expressed his hope that the residents of North China, regardless whether they are Chinese or Japanese, should regard it a honor to be a component part of the fighting strength against the enemy and should exert their full efforts to hasten the successful conclusion of the war.

In the past year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, General Okamura declared the Japanese Empire has built up an invincible stand in the war by driving out British and United States influence from East Asia.

"It is a matter for congratulation that the National Government of China at this juncture has declared war against the United States and Britain," he said.

"Thus, both Japan and China, in complete unity, are proceeding with the achievement of the lofty mission of releasing Asia from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism through war against the common enemy."

Chiang Losing Resistance

Continuing, the Supreme Commander stated that as a result of the National Government's participation in the current War, Chungking apparently has lost all excuse for further resistance against Japan.

"The step taken by the National Government of China," he said, "is certainly a blow to Chungking, which is blind to the actual situation and unable to distinguish between justice and evil.

"Chungking, by playing into the hands of the United States and Britain is disturbing the peace in East Asia.

"North China, as the strategic base since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has served greatly in the prosecution of the war in various fields by developing natural resources necessary for perfect national defense and by securing peace and order.

"Under such circumstance, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China will redouble its efforts to press the Chungking army, betrayer of East Asia, on one hand, and on the other hand to the Communist troops, which are a cancer to the reconstruction of North China."

Amoy Citizens Celebrate

Domei

AMOY, January 12.—Thousands of people here gathered at a mass rally at the Central Park to celebrate China's entry in the War of Greater East Asia. At the meeting, a resolution was passed pledging full support of the declaration of war by the National Government of China against the United States and Britain and promising whole-hearted cooperation with Japan for the joint defense of East Asia.

NANKING READY TO HOLD FIRST DEFENSE TALKS

National Council Headed by President Wang to Meet On January 14

NEW ORDER SET AS GOAL

War Training of People, Production Boost Among Other Aims of Body

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—The National Government has decided to hold the first meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council under the chairmanship of President Wang Ching-wei on January 14, it was disclosed.

New Order Is Goal

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, January 11.—Headed by President Wang Ching-wei, the newly established Supreme National Defense Council will handle all matters concerning national defense and drive forward powerfully for the establishment of the new order and the destruction of America, Britain and Chungking. With the National Government now firmly standing on its own legs, its future development is being regarded with much interests.

On the second day since China's entry into the War, President Wang called together a meeting of governors and after explaining China's war entry and the joint declaration with Nippon pointed out three points which he wanted the governors to stress, namely, (1) War training of the Chinese people, (2) Maintenance of peace and order, and (3) Increased production. These points are the most important policies of the National Government itself and it too is expected to drive forward toward these goals.

Council Is War Cabinet

To carry out these points the National Government has established the Supreme National Defense Council. That this Council is actually a war Cabinet is evident from the fact that its members include Wang Ching-wei, Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai, the Chairman of Military Affairs, the Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Vice-Chairman of that body, the Chairman of the North China Political Council, the Chief of the General Staff, the Ministers of War and the Navy, and the other Ministers.

This body is expected to deal with (1) the strengthening of military power, (2) the maintenance of peace and order and the increase of production through an active pushing of the Rural Pacification Campaign, (3) the strengthening of administrative powers and the lessening of the expenses borne by the National Government, and (4) the leading of the people's capital by the adjustment of national policy companies and a suitable operating of the returned concessions.

Meetings Scheduled

To take concrete steps the National Government will hold a meeting of leaders of the New People's Movement at Nanking on January 13, and on January 14, and 15, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Surrealistic U.S. Budget

YOMIURI - HOCHI — President Roosevelt, who in his general message to Congress on January 7 gave vent to his pet bravado that 1943 is a year for general offensive to be launched by the United States, sent a budgetary message to a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate on January 11, in which he outlined the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July this year to June, 1944.

This message deserves attention as economically determining the nature of the general offensive to be undertaken. The 1944 budget totals $109,000,000,000 against $59,000,000,000 in 1943 which means it has been doubled.

President Roosevelt himself seems somewhat dazed by the colossal figure, for he says that he believes it to be impossible of execution even if it may appear fantastic. At any rate, he intends to express his determination to turn to the offensive by means of this huge war budget. It is clearly stated in the message that 96 per cent of the total appropriations is intended to cover the cost of war.

But how is the United States to raise such a tremendous amount? About $16,000,000,000 is to be raised by increased taxation, compulsory savings and the like. The tax revenue in 1943 is estimated at 45 per cent of the total revenue of $59,000,000,000 the rest allocated to Government bonds. A similar policy of depending principally on bonds and paying interests by increased taxation is expected to be pursued in the new budget also. Compulsory savings, however, are not likely to prove a success in the United States where low-income citizens are habitually spendthrifty.

At any rate, we must be prepared against an enemy which is poised to challenge us by compiling such a huge war budget. We would do

(Continued on Page 2)

America's War Program Full of Contradictions

Inherent Weaknesses and Defects of U.S. Structure Cited—Roosevelt Seeks to Force Lower Living Standard on People

Serious contradictions are perceived by the Tokyo press and other informed quarters in the $109,000,000,000 budget announced by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 11, which includes war appropriations amounting roundly to $100,000,000,000.

Domei says that although the intention of the United States Government to incite the people to increase wartime production can be fully seen from the mammoth figures, these very figures betray the inherent weaknesses and defects of the American war structure. President Roosevelt has gone out of his way to boast of the increased production of munitions but almost in the same breath he warns the American people that the United States may suffer from deficiency in human resources, which unwittingly betrays the fact that in spite of the astronomical scale of the production increase program the country is hard put to it to replenish raw materials and labor power.

The President in harping on the meaning of total war is merely endeavoring to prepare the American people for a radical lowering of their living standards and sharp changes in the American manner of living due to the exigencies of war.

Gigantic Tax Increase

According to the estimates, the total amount of taxes is to be something like $51,000,000,000, including $16,000,000,000 in newly-increased taxes, which exceeds one-third of $140,000,000,000 the estimated national income of the United States. Production to meet civilian needs is to be cut down 40 per cent and only four per cent of the total budget is left for non-war purposes.

President Roosevelt has expressed his intention of further curtailing the consumption of daily necessities and of strengthening control over distribution.

It is interesting to note in this connection, continues Domei, that Congressional quarters are insisting on a thorough examination of the budget as they see in the wartime production increase program much wasteful appropriations. Such an attitude on their part is ascribed partly to their antipathy toward the dictatorial methods of President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt confesses to the fact that United States Government bonds at the end of June, 1944, are bound to exceed $200,000,000,000 as a result of the monster expenditures and for all his claim that United States finances are sound there is no denying the inexorable law of economics by which grave inflation will be brought on by the severe swelling of the state budget. Roosevelt in emphasizing the necessity of price control in disregard of the objections raised by farm bloc Congressmen is considered compelled by the dire need of prevent-

(Continued on Page 2)

Willkie Flays Choice of Flynn As Ambassador

Selection to Post as Envoy to Australia Disgusting, Says G.O.P. Leader

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The appointment of Edward J. Flynn, a Democratic Party leader of New York, as United States Ambassador to Australia, is giving rise to discussion in American political quarters, it was reported here.

According to a New York dispatch, Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, criticizing the Government for the appointment, stated: "American citizens have probably shuddered at the news of the appointment of Edward Flynn to the Ambassadorship to Australia. To refined Americans, his appointment is disgusting enough."

Flynn is notorious known as "Boss" Flynn in political circles. At the beginning of 1942, he was severely criticized for having appropriated public properties for the reconstruction of his residence.

ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF REICH IS GROWING

Reichsbank President Says Enemy Apprehensive of Its Own Financial Stand

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 9.—The vigor and solidity of German economy has increased to a degree that the Americans and the British have become apprehensive of their own economic strength, states Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank.

"The young, aspiring nations, Japan, Germany and Italy, with a view to establishing a secure sphere of existence, are united under the banner of justice to crush Anglo-American imperialism," the Minister of Economics indicated. "For many years before the outbreak of the War, Japan, Germany and Italy were forced to eke out an existence under circumstances where the supplies of raw materials were not sufficient for their numerous people."

Conditions have radically changed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Due to the brilliant successes of the Japanese Forces on all fronts, Japan has acquired numerous territories, totaling 16,000,000 square kilometers and inhabited by more than 17,000,000 people, the Minister of Economics added.

"At the same time that the Japanese are concentrating their energies toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Funk continued, the Germans and the Italians are also vigorously pushing on the construction of a new European structure.

"The people of Europe must imbue themselves with a strong determination to complete the erection of this new cooperative structure. With the exception of one or two cases, all the races of Europe are cooperating indefatigably toward the attainment of the common aim. Hand in hand with Japan, a strong, unshakable economic framework is being built in Europe.

Admit Success

"The Americans are at last being pushed to the point where they have to recognize the successes attained by the Axis powers in Europe. This has already been revealed in their officially published statistics. In the eastern territories of Europe which are under the protection of Germany, there are more than 56,200,000 people at work, the report grudgingly admits. In other parts of the continent, exclusive of the Soviet Union, the report states that there are more than 75,100,000 laborers working for the Axis Powers or a total of 131,300,000 people.

"As against this number, America's manpower is limited to 48,800,000 people and Britain's 21,100,000 workers or a total of only 69,900,000 people. The manpower of the enemies' colonies is neglible. For instance, in Canada, there are only 3,000,000 men available. Even the human resources of the Soviet

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY AGAIN ATTACKS NIPPON HOSPITAL SHIP

Vessel Clearly Marked Is Target Of Bombing in Rangoon Harbor

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHONAN, January 11.—Unable to operate with any success against Nippon's armed forces the enemy in searching for defenseless targets has again attacked a clearly marked and perfectly distinguishable hospital ship. This new outrage and flagrant violation of international law occurred on January 5, in Rangoon harbor.

On that day the hospital ship Arabia Maru clearly marked and painted in accordance with international law as a hospital ship and which the enemy had previously been notified was a hospital ship was attacked and bombed by three Consolidated bombers. The weather that day was clear with no clouds under 5,000 meters.

The planes attacked and bombed the hospital ship several times but were soon driven away. The hospital ship was damaged only slightly and there was no loss of life. The incident has shown once again that the enemy is capable of commiting any atrocity and that brutality and cowardice are the backbone of its character.

U.S. WAR PROGRAM IS CONTRADICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

ing the upswing of inflation. It remains to be seen, concludes Domei, in what spirit the American people, who were fed on Roosevelt's heroics about a counter-offensive in his message of January 6, will now receive the prospects of additional heavy burdens contained in his budgetary message.

To Intimidate Others

There can be no question, comments Yomiuri-Hochi, that the unheard-of war budget amounting to $100,000,000,000 which President Roosevelt has laid before Congress is partly intended to intimidate foreign countries by sheer weight of figures. Although the Army and Navy estimates are kept secret, it is stated that 50 per cent of revenues is to be met with taxes, which, together with compulsory savings and public bond allocations, are certain to plunge American society into unrest and confusion, in contrast to the sweet dream of freedom and high living standards which is sustaining the American people. Such an unprecedented war budget will accelerate the severe drain even on the boasted material resources of the country. Just as Roosevelt himself points out, a total war cannot be prosecuted by money alone and it stands to reason that in the expenditure of materials and labor power the United States should be confronted by serious difficulties, judging from the existing state of production there. Nemesis is bound to act in the latter half of the current year at the latest with the United States writhing in agony behind the idle figures spun out as a bogey but which has scared nobody.

Sends Budget to Congress
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, January 11.—According to a Washington dispatch, President Roosevelt today sent a budgetary message to Congress calling for appropriations amounting to $109,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 next year, of which $100,000,000,000 is to be payed for the war.

Although it is not disclosed just how the war appropriations are to be spent, it is observed in well-informed quarters that the War Department is to demand $62,000,000,000 of the amount and the Navy Department $22,000,000,000.

The presidential message says that the revenue for the new fiscal year is estimated at $51,000,000,000 to be raised through increased taxation, compulsory savings and the like. The total national income of the United States is $135,000,000,000 as of the current fiscal year, while it is estimated at $145,000,000,000 for the new fiscal year. This means that 75 per cent of the total national income is to be taken by the Government, which will impose a tax of $819 on every American citizen on the average.

Main Points Given

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—In a joint session of the senate and the house of representatives Roosevelt today put forth a message demanding a budget of 109,000,000,000 dollars for the 1944 fiscal year (July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944), according to reports from Washington.

The main points of the message were as follows:

1.—The budget is aimed to give the maximum for carrying on the war. 100,000,000,000 dollars of the 109,000,000,000 dollars are for war expenses. Since Pearl Harbor the U.S. government has used on the average 2,000,000,000 dollars a month. At the present it has gone beyond 6,000,000,000 dollars and the budget has been arranged expecting expenditures to reach an average of 8,000,000,000 dollars a month.

2.—A 16,000,000,000 dollar increase in revenue is expected from tax increases and compulsory savings. Each citizen is asked to show maximum self-sacrifice in tax-paying, savings-increasing and bond-buying. Money alone will not win this war and everyone, young and old, is asked to repay with sweat the blood spilled by the men at the front and cooperate completely with the expected tightening of food rations.

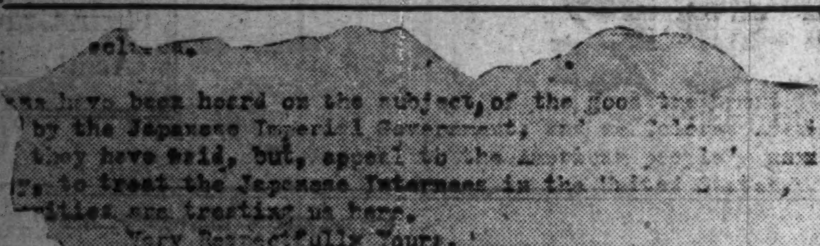
3.—Because of the importance of carrying on the war and because of the very small number of unemployed expenditures for relief and other social work will be cut down to the minimum.

4.—Another 6,000,000,000 persons will have to be mobilized in 1943 for armed duty and for work in production. The people must direct their greatest efforts and aid for the securing of manpower. Arguments are going on concerning prices of farm products but the complete cooperation of the two houses for the paramount objective of carrying on the war is desired.

World's Chess Champion Ill

PRAGUE.—Dr. Aljechin, world's chess champion, who arrived here recently to take part in a chess tournament, was suddenly taken ill and had to be rushed to the Municipal hospital.

In Sincere Appreciation...


...ave been heard on the subject, of the good ...
by the Japanese Imperial Government, ...
they have said, but, appeal to the American ...
... to treat the Japanese Internees in the United States, ...
...ities are treating us here.
Very Respectfully Yours,
T. Nimrod McKinney.
on Temporary release.
all men To consider me Their Brother,
...Protestant, or Jew."

The magnanimous attitude of the Japanese authorities toward the American internees in the Philippines was described as "one of the biggest surprises of the War of Greater East Asia" by T. Nimrod McKinney in the letter shown above. It was a great surprise, he said, because the Americans had expected to receive the same sort of brutal treatment given to the Japanese nationals by MacArthur's troops at the outbreak of the current war.

American Negro Thanks Japanese Army Officials

Colored Internee in Philippines Given Considerate Treatment—Deplores Rough Handling of Nippon's Nationals by U.S.

In a letter addressed to the Japanese Military Authorities in the Philippines, T. Nimrod McKinney, who describes himself as a "representative of the Colored Americans in the Philippines," voices the deepfelt appreciation of all of the enemy nationals for the respect, courtesy and considerate treatment accorded them by the Japanese authorities, especially in view of the harsh treatment to which the Japanese nationals were subjected by MacArthur's units.

At the same time, he appeals strongly to the American people in the name of "justice and fairplay to treat the Japanese internees in the United States as good as the Japanese authorities are treating us here."

The letter as written by Mr. McKinney follows:

MANILA, P.I., Nov. 7, 1942. . . . 193. . .

"His Excellency:

"The Commanding General.

"Of the Japanese Imperial Army of the Philippines.

"SIR.

"For years I have been the representative of the Colored Americans in the Philippines, and the article published in the TRIBUNE of this date, RE the treatment received by nationals of Japan in the United States, is deeply regreted.

"The great majority of Colored Americans in these Islands, came here during the years' of 1898 and 1899, to aid the Filipinos in securing their freedom from Spain, and we have remained here, to date making this country our home, yet, as citizen of the United States, and knowing the traits and characteristics of the people of that country, we are convinced that the accusations made by the Japanese Internees, are true in every respect

"Colored and white citizen of the United States in the Philippines, have been accorded the same equal treatment by the Japanese Military authorities, and the statment embodied in the protest lodged by the Japanese Imperial Government concerning the treatment extended American and other enemy internees here is true.

"Not only have the Japanese Internment officials of Manila, released those who are aged and suffering from ailments, but, excused those who were seriously ill from reporting in person to the internment camp; also they released Americans under (60) years of age, to take care of their invilid wives and minor children.

"In the collection of enemy subjects for internment, no one was placed in jails or prisons; no one beaten, or insulted, no handcuffs used, and many of those who reported in accordance with notices published by the Military authorities, were told to return home and report again when advised. There was no hurried apprehension of enemies, and all were treated with the greatest respect and courtesy, which constituted one of the biggest surprises of the war of Greater East Asia, as most of us expected, to be subjected to the same rough treatment, that MacArthur's Army used in collecting the Japanese nationals, when the War was declared.

"Thus far, only white Americans have been heard on the subject, of the good treatment accorded all enemy internees by the Japanese Imperial Government, and we Colored Americans not only approve of all they have said, but, appeal to the American people's sense of justice and fairplay, to treat the Japanese Internees in the United States, as good as the Japanese authorities are treating us here.

"Very Respectfully Yours,
(Sgd.)
"By T. Nimrod McKinney.
"St. Tomas Internment Camp,
Manila,
"on Temporary release."

Nanking Ready To Hold First Defense Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

5th plenum of the Kuomintang will convene. The leading problems of the National Government are expected to be discussed thoroughly at this first meeting of the Kuomintang during wartime.

Reports reaching here reveal that the National Government's Army is already engaged in the Wuhan district in active cooperation with the Forces of Nippon in their drive to destroy Chungking. Since the establishments of the Wuhan Army headquarters in May, 1940, various adjustments have been made, and with a considerable increase in numbers the Chinese Army there is now working in close cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

Economic Ties Strengthened

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—With the participation of the National Government of China in the war against the United States and Britain, economic cooperation between Japan and China has been greatly strengthened.

Japanese and Chinese authorities connected with the Sino-Japanese joint national policy concerns in Central China are now making efforts to effect the readjustment and amalgamation of their companies in order to meet the new situation.

In view of the fact that economic reconstruction in Central China is making smooth progress, it is expected that the economic activities of the Sino-Japanese national policy companies in Central China will be greatly increased after their adjustment.

In the meantime, Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in connection with the proposed readjustment of the national policy concerns in Central China.

Four Sino-Japanese joint national policy concerns in Central China, namely, the Central China Silk Yarn Company, the Central China Salt Industrial Company, the Central China City Bus Company, and the Central China Marine Products Company, are extending their willing cooperation toward the readjustment of their companies, consulting with the authorities of the Central China Development Company, it was learned.

It was further learned, however, that no readjustment will be made of the companies connected with the munitions industries.

BRITISH COURT MARTIAL OF BELGIANS IS FLAYED

14 Soldiers Sentenced to Imprisonment With Hard Labor Following Trial

The recent trial of 14 Belgian soldiers by court martial in London and their sentence to imprisonment with hard labor has aroused unexpected repercussions in England, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm, dated January 11. A court martial by British authorities of soldiers of its allies and the severity of the punishment has caused adverse criticisms in many quarters. The January 11 edition of the News Chronicle commented upon the situation by stating that the incident will give the Axis countries first-rate material for propaganda.

U.S., BRITISH ACTION CRITICIZED ABROAD

(Continued From Page 1)

other day stressed that America would send to Chungking as much war materials as it did prior to the closure of the Burma Road. That America would find it impossible to ship any large amount of war supplies to Chungking at this day is indicated by the complaints made by General Chiang Kai-shek about the lack of arms.

"Like Thailand, Burma is collaborating with Japan. Both Thailand and Burma have been cooperating with the National Government of China, and steps have recently been taken to strengthen their economic relations with the National Government."

Prompted by Japan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Announcement was made on January 11 that the British and American Governments had concluded with Chungking treaties concerning the abolition of British and American extraterritorial rights in China.

The British and American actions no doubt were prompted by the move of Japan to return concessions in China to the National Government of China and relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

The American and British agreements with Chungking can have little value. Both Britain and America have no rights in China to give up, having been driven out of East Asia in the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

No Meaning

As for Chungking, it is in authority in a remote area of China. Certainly any agreement entered into with such a regime will not amount to much.

The British Government is taking pains to have the world believe that the agreement it concluded with Chungking has a great significance. It says that all relations with Chungking henceforth will be equal.

There is much reason for thinking that Britain has no great wish to treat the Chungking regime on a footing of equality. If Britain had, it would have thought fit to mention concessions in China and Hongkong in the agreement with Chungking.

According to a London report, the British Foreign Office issued on January 11 the following statement on the agreement abandoning British extraterritoriality in China:

"A treaty concerning the abolition of British extraterritorial rights in China was signed at Chungking on January 11. At the same time notes were exchanged between Britain and Chungking and between British India and Chungking clarifying the meaning of things indicated in the agreement giving up British extraterritoriality in China.

Dominions in Agreement

"The Dominions are in negotiation with Chungking. On the point of abolishing British extraterritoriality in China, they are in complete agreement with the British Government. An agreement relinquishing American extraterritoriality in China was signed at the same time.

"The British and American Governments were in constant touch with each other while they were negotiating for the agreements which have been signed, and which are identical.

"The notes which were exchanged between Britain and Chungking and between India and Chungking dealt with matters which are to be considered when there is the end of British extraterritorial rights in China. The notes have a provision under which negotiations can be started for the conclusion of agreements concerning peaceful commerce, navigation, and consular rights."

Mexico Holds Mass Weddings

BUENOS AIRES.—A mass celebration of marriages took place in Mexico just before Christmas Day under the auspices of the Ministry for Public Welfare.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS
DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
INDANTHREN DYESSTUFFS meet this demand.
Indanthren Dyes
Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha
agents for
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellshaft

4 Polish Monks File Requests to Become Nipponese Subjects

Prompted by their deep sense of gratitude to Nippon for magnanimous treatment, four Polish monks of a Catholic monastery at Honkawachi, Nagasaki, last week applied for permission to become naturalized as Nipponese subjects to the Home Ministry through the Nagasaki Municipal Office, it is reported. Their names and ages are: Antonio Michael, 54; Zeno Zeprosky, 44; Romald Morzensky, 52; Feshk Cassain, 41. With the exception of Mr. Cassain, who came to Japan in 1938, the monks arrived in Nagasaki upon the establishment of the monastery in 1930.

BRITAIN VEXED AT U.S. ON AFRICAN SITUATION

Rift Regarding Who Will Head French Rebel Regime Not Likely To Be Settled

Mainichi

ZURICH, January 8.—The trouble caused between Britain and America on the question of who should be placed as head of the rebel French regime in North Africa will continue for some time to come. To all appearances, America has angered Britain with its wait-and-see policy.

British Resident Minister Richard MacMillan for North Africa, it is reported, is intent on solving the trouble through the realization of conversations between General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud. This proposition is not received favorably by the United States which desires to gain something by putting off the solution as long as possible.

The spokesman of the de Gaullist regime in London is quoted as saying in this connection: "We only have to wait for some time. Anyhow, it will not take very long for us to reach some understanding between us."

General Giraud's answer to the de Gaulle's offer of an interview has already been received, it is believed. The question is the nature of the answer, which is rightfully judged to be of a not very encouraging nature.

The British desire seems to be centered on having the real leadership of the regime assumed by General Catroux with General Giraud assisting the former in administrative affairs. This proposition has not been accepted by America.

The De Gaullists in London want all old supporters of Field Marshal Philippe Petain, now residing in North Africa, to be driven out of the new regime there. Washington, against this radical urge of the De Gaullists, is reported to be of opinion that such a step will make the situation much worse.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

well to brace up, tighten our belts and the strings of our helmets.

The American Budget

MANICHI—Predicting that he would demand a more than $100,000,000,000 budget President Roosevelt has actually sent to congress the figure of $109,000,000,000. No matter how much the Americans like large figures they probably would not feel any joy if they were told that it is they who must bear this burden.

More than that, can the Americans stand this stupendous burden? This fiscal year's budget is $77,000,000,000 of which $70,000,000,000 are for war expenses. At that, it amounts to a burden of more than $500 for each American, including the old, the young and the ill. The American citizen is staving off starvation only because about $50,000,000,000 are borne by the banks in the form of bonds. For the next fiscal year there will be an additional burden of more than $100,000,000,000. How much the banks will be forced to shoulder is not yet known but it goes without saying that the burden on the citizen will become much heavier.

National income for the fiscal year of 1942 according to figures of the National Reserve Bank was estimated at $130,000,000,000. Put that next to the budget for the next fiscal year of $109,000,000,000. Already the people are carrying more than $100,000,000,000 of bonds. On top of that they have several score federal, state and local taxes to pay. And what they pay is still not enough.

Looking at the above figures it cannot be thought that America's structure is that for long term war. Since the beginning of the war America has been forcing itself. With labor and materials in a state as they are, a further expansion in production is almost impossible. It may be Roosevelt's idea to look on this year as the turning point of the war and to rush forward at all costs. That the defeat at the Santa Cruz islands was announced just before the budget message seems to be a move to stir up fighting spirit and to force the Republicans to accept the budget.

But how will the people take this budget? With serious shortages in food and gasoline national morale has gone extremely low. And in keeping with its notoriety as the nation with the highest crime rate several thousands a day are being arrested for various law violations. If Roosevelt does not pay attention more to internal conditions rather than to the war something serious may arise within his country.

Yokohama Chinese Pray for War Victory By Japan and China

Indicating a full-fledged support of the war declaration by the National Government of China against the United States and Britain, 3,300 Chinese merchants in Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon held a prayer meeting for the victory of Japan and China in the War of Greater East Asia at the Chuka Kaikan, or Chinese Hall here. Following the meeting the participating Chinese paraded through the main streets of the city led by a band.

Economic Strength Of Reich Is Growing

(Continued From Page 1)

Union cannot turn the scales in favor of the Anglo-American nations.

"The economic structure of the Axis Powers is not as weakened as the British might wishfully think. Instead, the economic framework of the Axis nations has been fortified tremendously. For instance, the industrialization of the various regions in Europe is being pushed.

The Minister of Economics, in conclusion, contrasts the trade policies of the Axis and those of the enemies. He points out that the Axis Powers are interested in the smooth exchange of commodities.

"Germany and Italy," he said, "are cooperating to bolster their economic structure while Japan, in Greater East Asia, is also engaged in the same task. Between Germany and Italy, the smooth exchange of commodities is being effected while in East Asia, Japan, with proper consideration of the geographical circumstances, is permitting the undisturbed flow of goods among the component nations of Asia. On the other hand, the Americans and the British are throwing impediments into the channel of commerce, continuing their policy of depredation and political pressure."

2 SWEDISH SHIPS SUNK OFF NORWAY

Not Sent to Bottom by Reich Mines or U-Boats, Naval Authorities Declare

The Swedish Naval Ministry announced, on January 11, the sinking of two Swedish ships, Sviyar, a 15,150-ton tanker, and Brazil, 7,000 tons, off the coast of Norway while enroute to South America after securing guarantee of their safe passage from the warring nations, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei, dated January 11, relayed from Stockholm.

Concerning the sinkings of the Swedish ships, a Domei dispatch from Berlin said the German High Command on January 11 issued the following statement:

"Both Swedish ships were navigating under German guarantee of their safe passage, and even now, German ships are speeding to the scene of the disaster to cooperate in rescue works. Furthermore, the place of the disaster is not within the sphere of German submarine operations or within the area charged with German-laid mines."

The same dispatch further relayed a Stockholm wire reporting a bulletin issued by the Swedish naval authorities as follows:

"The scene of the catastrophe was a point 70 to 75 knots from the Norwegian coast, within the territorial waters of Norway. The ships departed only after arrangements were completed with the German authorities for their safe passage, so it is needless to say that they were not sunk by German mines or submarines."

SHIPBUILDING COSTS SOAR

STOCKHOLM.—British shipbuilding costs since the outbreak of the war have risen by almost 100 per cent, according to the London Times.

The paper points out that the construction of a 10,000-ton steamer before the war had cost roughly £100,000. By the end of 1940 the costs had increased to £150,000 and by the end of 1941, to £185,000 while at present they are about £200,000.

"Japanese Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction"

NIPPON HASSODEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(Nippon Electric Generation & Transmission Co., Ltd.)

President:
YOSHIZO IKEO

Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo,
Nippon

EXTRALITY REMOVAL IS NEW ORDER SPUR

Matsumoto Says Abolishment Of Hard-Won Rights Is Harbinger of Things to Come

The voluntary abolition of extraterritorial rights and retrocession of concessions and international settlements in China are harbingers of events to come in East Asia, when the new order proposed by Nippon is attained under the principle of enabling each nation to enjoy its proper place in the sun, it was declared by Tadao Matsumoto, former Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister, in the Chubu Nippon, a Nagoya daily.

This makes a sharp contrast, Mr. Matsumoto added, to the much ballyhooed Anglo-American aid to the Chungking regime and their comical gesture at abolishing extraterritorial rights in China.

Extraterritoriality, concessions and international settlements have been a source of a century-old heart-burning and resentment to the Chinese people. However, Japan not only has returned to China her concessions and extraterritoriality but also those of Britain and the United States which Japan won at the cost of blood, thus completely removing this age-long root-evil in China and enabling China to recover complete sovereignty and territorial integrity Mr. Matsumoto pointed out.

In addition, Nippon has promised China to take whatever friendly measures that may be deemed necessary to be taken for the furtherance of amity between the two nations.

Nippon and China never should have been at odds from the very first, especially in view of their geographical propinquity and racial affinity, and from this viewpoint the relations between the two nations now have been placed on an entirely new basis, the writer asserted.

It is especially noteworthy, the writer went on, that this magnanimous step has been taken voluntarily by Nippon, because, considering the fact that Nippon, together with Germany and Italy, has already laid firmly the foundation on which Nippon is bound to emerge victorious out of the current war, there is absolutely no objectivity which binds Nippon to abolish extraterritoriality or to retrocede concessions and international settlements secured by her at the cost of her blood.

Toward 'Hakko Ichiu'

Hence the new step taken by Nippon can be only interpreted as an expression of Nippon's bonafide intention to construct a new order in East Asia on the principle of "Hakko Ichiu," universal concord, Mr. Matsumoto added.

The only fly in the ointment in the Sino-Japanese relations is the undesirable existence of the Chungking regime which is still so short-sighted as to fail to see the great significance of the new order in East Asia aimed at the millenium of East Asia, including China, and which still allows itself to remain a catspaw of Britain and the United States.

The declaration of war by the National Government on Britain and the United States, the writer continued, undoubtedly will serve to wake up far-sighted leaders in Chungking from their past fully. Britain and the United States have been making unreliable promises to Chungking with a view to using Chungking as the stalking-horse in the current war. For them to pretend to abolish extraterritoriality after they have been driven out of China is farcical and it is also equally comical for Britain and the United States to talk of increased aid to Chungking when all its supply arteries are being bottlenecked by Nippon and the National Government of China, the writer concluded.

BRITAIN TAKES MEASURES TO LIMIT IMPORT GOODS

Drastic Reduction Necessary To Make Room for Military Transports

STOCKHOLM.—New and drastic restrictions of British imports are foreshadowed by the British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, R. S. Hudson, according to a London dispatch.

"The reduction of imports by another 15 per cent," he declares, "is inevitable in order to make room for military transports. Quantities of foodstuffs which can no longer be imported must in future be produced in this country."

In this connection, Minister Hudson expresses the hope that female labor in agriculture, which is already employing 50,000 women, be doubled by the end of this year.

Growing Beards Fad in India

BANGKOK.—The number of persons growing beards has increased considerably in the Indian State of Hyderabad, state reports from New Delhi. The prices of razors and blades have risen so enormously that students and many other young people have decided to grow beards.

On the Lookout

On ice-crusted, wind-swept decks of the Imperial warships in the seas of the far north stand sharp-eyed men on constant vigil. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

EX-OFFICER REVEALS CHUNGKING'S PLIGHT

Former Airman Says Morale Of Chiang's Troops Dropping; Supplies Lacking

The Chinese people living in the territories under Chungking control are disgusted with the repeated defeats of the Anglo-American camp in the War of Greater East Asia, while the morale of the Chungking forces has dwindled alarmingly due to the constant hammering by the Nippon forces and because of the disastrous shortage of war materials as a result of the closure of the Burma road, it was revealed by a Chungking air officer who recently left the Chungking forces and took refuge in Nippon-occupied territory, according to the Asahi.

The Chinese air officer revealed that he had been serving in the Chungking air force at Chengtu during the past four years, but fully convinced of the futility of Chungking maintaining its resistance against Nippon owing to the serious shortage in war materials and alarming decline in its fighting power, he disguised himself as a coolie and left Chengtu, the paper reported.

60 Days on Foot

After 60 days of travel by foot, suffering from hunger and exhaustion, he arrived at an undisclosed place under Nippon occupation, where he has been given good care and treatment, according to the journal.

He disclosed that the outrageous and arrogant manner with which members of the United States air force are acting in Chengtu is disgusting and is incurring the burning resentment of the Chinese people, the journal said.

Chungking is now faced with a serious shortage of all materials as a result of the closure of the Burma road, and whatever materials that are brought in by air from India are infinitesimal as compared with the great dearth of supplies, he said.

The scarcity of gasoline is severe, so much so that the gasoline refinery plant in Kansu barely supplies enough fuel for Province alone, while the Chungking air force is even unable to fuel its training planes, he declared.

In addition, a great scarcity in consumer's goods is being experienced by the people; prices of daily necessities are soaring to such an extent that a small package of dentifrice is now being sold at 23 yuan the Chinese air-officer explained.

He declared that during the course of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations the Chungkingers were very much excited and hoped for an outbreak of war between Nippon and the United States, but when Nippon gave America the first telling punch at Pearl Harbor, the Chungking authorities were shocked into a realization of the might of the Japanese Navy. And when Hongkong, the Philippines, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and other Anglo-American outposts fell like nine-pins, the Chungkingers became panic-stricken, the officer said.

All Youths Recruited

Baring the plight of those Chinese who have returned from overseas, the Chinese air officer said practically all of the young men have been recruited, while the older ones have been compelled to give most of their money to the authorities with the result that they are now living on scanty rations given them by the Chiangking regime.

The members of the American air force in China are leading a princely life with dancing, wine and women, a life from which the Chinese airmen are completely shut out, he asserted.

He additionally disclosed that approximately 200 British troops which retreated from Burma to Chengtu are now acting as chauffeurs and are being made the target of derision and contempt by Chungking citizens.

20-Million Students to Withstand Rigors Of Warfare During Coldest Spell of Year

For the purpose of building up healthy bodies in order that they may withstand the rigors of warfare, 20-million students throughout the nation will be systematically supervised in their observance of "Kan" (coldest time of the year according to the classic calendar) which begins this year on January 21 and lasts until February 3, the Education Ministry announced, states Domei.

It has been the custom of the Nipponese race since time immemorial to observe "Kan" with intense spiritual and physical training, and in line with the ancient customs, the Education Ministry, in instructions issued to authorities concerned on January 6, specified definite courses of training to be undertaken by the students during "Kan."

In addition to the usual military drill, the students will be trained in troop marching, organized exercises, skiing, skating and other outdoor exercises.

The students this year will observe the "Kan" without their overcoats and scarfs. They also will undergo outdoor exercises stripped to the waist.

This practice of undergoing spiritual and physical training during the coldest time of the year was one of the main factors for the building up of the powerful Nipponese "Bushi" (warriors) and may explain in part the spiritual and physical stamina of the Imperial troops fighting on the distant fronts today.

Y.C.A.C. YOUNGSTERS SHINE IN BASKETBALL

Down Veterans by 66 Points to to 46—Club Ruggerites Defeat Koko O.Z.C. XV

In two sports fixtures held at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club over the week-end the Club's youngsters basketball five defeated the veterans by the score of 66 points to 46, while the Rugby fifteen ran roughshod over the Koko O.Z.C. team by 58 points to 3.

The basketball game on Saturday saw the youngsters outplay the veterans completely in the first half, but in the second half the losers staged a rally and made a good game of it. Eymard led the scoring for the winners by scoring 22 points, while Harriss also netted 22 points for the veterans. The youngsters showed superior team-work and in the first half completely dominated play. Shots by Eymard and Krantz gave them an 8 to nil lead before Harriss replied for his side. The interval found the winners leading by 32 to 20.

In the second half the veterans came back strong and led by Weed and Harriss soon established a lead. The pace told on them, however, and in the closing stages of the game the youngsters evened the count and ran out winners by the score of points to 46.

The teams were:

Youngsters: Messrs. Planas(10) Eymard(22), Krantz(18), Boixo(8), F. Planas(8). Veterans: Messrs. Weed(16), Harriss(22), Fehlen(4), Bielous(2), Schoene(2).

Referee: L. Haum.

On Sunday afternoon the Club's powerful rugby fifteen had little difficulty in defeating the Koko O.Z.C. team by the onesided score of 58 points to 3. The winners scored 8 goals and 8 tries while the losers were held to one solitary try in the second half.

The Club players completely outclassed their opponents and the outcome was never in doubt. Petroff opened the scoring within three minutes of play and Schoene converted. Further tries by Petroff, Planas and Krantz saw the Club players holding a 28 to nil lead at the interval.

In the second half the Club players scored almost at will and tries by Schoene, Handge, Planas, Harriss and Petroff enabled them to score an additional 30 points. Tanaka saved his side from being blanked by going over for a try late in the second half.

The teams were:

Y.C.A.C.: Messrs. Schoene, Krantz, Petroff, Vogt, Fehlen, Agajan, Handge, Planas, F. Planas, Harriss (captain), Bielous.

Koko O.Z.C.: Messrs. Sato, Tanaka, Iguchi, Kobayashi (captain), Suzuki, Obayashi, Naito, Ohashi, Tanabe, Imamura, Koizmui.

Referee: Mr. Masuda.

PEARL BUCK PESSIMISTIC

American Authoress Says Present Conflict Is Not for Liberty

LISBON.—The well-known American authoress, Pearl Buck, declared in a highly pessimistic address in New York that the present war was no longer a war for liberty.

"The peoples of Asia and America are innerly further apart than ever," she asserted, "and Britain, Holland, and France are nations who now as before insist on the maintenance of colonial rule. Nor did the attitude of the United States correspond in practice to the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

IKEGAMI COMPLETES PATRIOTIC PAINTINGS

Will Be Donated to Nation For Bolstering National Defense Fund

A rare plan of singular determination and devotion for the national cause was executed by the 72-year old painter of Japan, Shuho Ikegami, when he completed on Thursday a series of twelve paintings which he is going to donate to the nation for bolstering the national defense fund.

Inspired by the words of the Imperial Rescript that ". . . Our subjects shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize its total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims . . . ," painter Ikegami, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, resolved that he would complete one picture every month, and he saw the 12th, entitled "Nijubashi," completed on the 7th of January. What is more, he began every one of them on the 8th of each month, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

Being a painting of the Imperial Palace, the picture "Nijubashi" had for painter Ikegami a great significance. Intent on finishing it within the appointed time, he visited Nijubashi daily with little care for wind or rain. Having at last put finishing touches on the picture on January 7th, in the room of the President of the Meiji Seimei Company where the picture reposes near a window overlooking the moat, the veteran painter performed purifying ceremonies on the 8th in the most reverential and humble manner.

Radiant gold-painted clouds, shining brilliantly in the early dawn on the bronze tiles of the Imperial Palace nestled among the age-old pine trees, the picture "Nijubashi" looks a grand one indeed.

Mr. Ikegami has used on it his seal which he had engraved on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, and overcome by the solemnity of the Imperial Palace whose image he has wrought on the canvas with his own brush, he could not refrain himself from prostrating before it.

The titles of the paintings undertaken since February last year are as follows: February—Wild Cherry Blossoms, March—Kodaijingu (Ise Grand Shrines), April—Mongol Invasion, May—Dai Nanko (The Great Nanko), June—Chikafusa Kitabatake, July—Shirasagi-jo (White Heron Castle), August—Hotaiko, September—Mitsukuni Mito, October—Taketoki Kikuchi, November—Takachiho-no-mine, December—Sea Eagles and Surging Billows.

Strange though it may seem on account of the quiet silence in which the veteran painter commenced his work so long ago, the pictures will all be exhibited towards the early part of February next, when they will be shown in the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, the proceeds from the sale of these painting's going to the national defense funds.

TRANSLATION READY OF NIPPON HISTORY

Ambitious Work Undertaken by Indonesian at Request of Public Is Completed

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 11.—A Indonesian version of the history of Nippon has been completed by an Indonesian youth named Sum Spuno, who had been the teacher of a local elementary school before the outbreak of the War.

Mr. Spuno has long been an ardent student of Nippon and the Japanese language. Shortly after the occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces, a friend of his presented him with a valuable tome containing the English version of the history of Nippon written by Koya Nakamura, professor at the Tokyo Imperial University.

Made a Proposition

He read through the book in one night and visited the office of a Malai newspaper in Djakarta on the following morning to propose the publication of its translation in serial form.

After obtaining the prompt consent of the president, Mr. Spuno immediately began translating the history, which was published in the paper in the following month.

The serials won wide popularity among readers and requests for the publication of the work in book form began to pour into the newspaper office. In compliance with the public demand, the enterprise was undertaken and "The History of Nippon" in Indonesian is expected to be put on sale throughout Java at the beginning of next month.

History Explains Might

In an interview, Mr. Spuno, who is now engaged in the cultural guidance of Indonesian youths, remarked:

"I am very glad to see that the book so casually obtained and translated has won such wide popularity. I am confident that no other country in the world has such a glorious history as Nippon. The reason for the invincible might of Nippon is clearly discernible in her history.

"While I was translating the same book, every page impressed me deeply. When reading the chapters dealing with the Restoration of Kemmu and the Meiji Period, I felt as if the clear aspects of Nippon were floating before my eyes.

"I will read more books concerning Nippon and introduce them to the people through translations."

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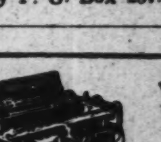
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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 43
He Who Escapes

"Ho! Otsuya!"

The voice made Juemon Otsuya, the townsman who acted as provisions contractor for the Castle, halt in his tracks and glance round at the grinning samurai who approached him from the semi-darkness of the moat-side.

"Ah, Master Yasoemon," he exclaimed, bowing.

"Where did you come from?"

"From the coastal section. A sudden business made it necessary for me to go there."

"You townsmen seem preoccupied with making money all the time. Fortunate people!"

He threw back his head and laughed. His shaven chin gleamed blue in the dim light.

Yasoemon Okajima was the younger brother of Soemon Hara. Yasoemon, with his brother Soemon, and Juheiji Sugino, Isuke Maebara and a few others, had been going home from the Castle. Yasoemon had just parted from the others.

Otsuya, the townsman, shook his head. "Not at all," he said. "With the calamity to the Lord of Ako still

Kuranosuke Oishi

fresh in our minds how can we think of money making?"

"Liar," said Yasoemon, jovially. His breath was thick with the smell of sake.

"You don't have to pretend in front of me," he continued. "In a time of calamity like this the demand for materials becomes greater, and you tradesmen reap the profits. We don't bear you any grudge for that. A samurai is a samurai. A townsman is a townsman. Each has his own standpoint. When I say you should follow the path of justice, I mean that your business should be honest, with no cheating in it."

"To be sure, it is as you say..."

"On this occasion, let townsmen follow the way of townsmen. The samurai will follow the way of samurai. What I think is that any man is really great who, whether he be farmer or trader, is wholeheartedly and completely what his profession dictates that he should be."

"Then, is it all right for townsmen to make money?"

"Of course, unless your methods are dishonest, or your prices too preposterous. Make profits honestly. In the near future a new clan will take our place. There will be rejoicing. Men's hearts will turn to new things. Aye, 'tis a fair wind that blows for you."

"I feel as though I am being made the victim of sarcasm."

"Ha, ha, ha. You seem to be an unexpectedly honest fellow. I suppose you went to the coastal section on business?"

"Business? It was more a wild goose chase, but seeing that I have many years connection with the Castle, I could not very well refuse. Townsmen though we be, many of us have offered unselfish service for the sake of the clan."

"Was the business that of the clan?"

"For the sake of the clan I am ready to suffer any loss, or go through any amount of trouble, but seeing that it was an order from that miserly Master Ono..."

"What? What did Ono want?"

"He is going to remove to Osaka, and he has packed all his furniture and household belongings, and he wants me to put them all on board tonight. It is what I call a tall order. There are altogether about ninety packages, and not one of them small. Bottoms are scarce at present, and it was all I could do to get half the number aboard. The remaining half is tomorrow's affair. I was returning home, worried about the inevitable reprimands that Master Ono will surely shower on my poor head when he hears about it."

"H'm. So Kyurobei is going to Osaka, is he. And where are the remaining packages?"

"About fifty of them, belonging to his son, Master Guneimon, are at present lying on the floor of my shop and in my storehouse. They will be there tonight and tomorrow night."

"H'm. Is that so? Well, let me see them."

"But what is the use of looking at them?"

"I want to see how much that money-grubber of a Kyurobei has accumulated with his miserly ways of a lifetime. It would be interesting, I think."

Otsuya could not prevent Yasoemon from following him. Reluctantly, he opened the door of his house, and offered the samurai some tea.

"Never mind the tea. Give me some sake. You don't have to make it hot. Give it to me cold." Yasoemon sat down near the threshold, and looked round at the piles of baggage that filled the shop.

"What a man," muttered Yasoemon. "Kyurobei should have been born a townsman." He drained his cup, and called out, "Otsuya."

"Yes, Master Yasoemon."

"See to it that not a single piece of baggage is removed from here. The same goes for the baggage in the storehouse. Whatever anyone from Kyurobei Ono's house may say, the baggage must not be moved!"

"But, but how can a townsman like me refuse the order of a samurai? I cannot refuse to obey Master Ono."

"Don't worry. Say that Yasoemon, brother of Soemon Hara, ordered it. If they insist, say that the Chief Retainer, Kuranosuke Oishi, commanded it."

"Oh, what shall I do? One is the Chief Retainer, and the other is that Guneimon Ono. I shall be killed, surely."

"Ha, ha, ha. Don't worry. I shall stop Ono myself. His attitude this morning, and now his cowardly effort to escape, are enough to show that he is unworthy of the name of a samurai. He cannot be allowed to remain upwind. His very scent makes me wild. Recently, he has been spreading a rumor to the effect that I have something to do with the fact that the amount of money in the clan vault does not tally exactly with the accounts in the registers. Impertinent rascal. I was thinking of paying a call on him, and this gives me an additional reason. Don't worry. I'll see to it that nothing happens to you."

Yasoemon stood up and walked towards a bundle of spears that rested against a portion of the baggage. He cut the straw rope that bound the spears together, and selected a nine-foot spear with an oaken haft.

"Otsuya," he said sternly, "Remember what I said."

He opened the folding oil-papered door, and went out, spear-point first.

(To Be Continued)

THE TALES THEY LEFT BEHIND

Meizen Kimbara

The Tenryu River, which flows from Lake Suwa in Nagano Prefecture, irrigating thousands of chobu of lands along its banks, overflowed five times within 18 years from the 3rd year of the Kaei era to the 1st year of the Meiji era. Houses were swept away and the people and domestic animals were drowned, causing the people enormous losses.

A man arose to save the people from this frequent disaster. He was Meizen Kimbara, a wealthy man of Wada-mura, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture. He petitioned to the Cabinet and barely managed to have the matter looked into.

Soon, Jinjiro Sasaki came from the Yoshida Police Court to act as superintendent of the embankment work. Taking advantage of his position, this Sasaki acted haughtily, causing much trouble to Meizen and the rest of the people there. Meizen, however, was humble in every way before Sasaki.

"Sasaki-sama, you must be very tired. May I massage your legs for you?" So saying, he would diligently serve the proud man. Meizen's employees could not see their master humiliate himself without being peeved.

"Master, why do you have to do all that for that Sasaki? He only becomes haughtier."

"You are right. I get angry too, to think that I have to massage that Sasaki's legs. But when I think that it's all for the Tenryu River to protect the thousands of farmers and the soil, it is nothing." So saying, he gave one loud laugh.

Thanks to the unselfish efforts of Meizen Kimbara, the embankment works of the Tenryu River was soon completed, and his name came to be known far and wide throughout Nippon.

Muneshige Tachibana

On July 27, of the 14th year of the Tensho era, Governor Yoshihisa Shimazu of Satsuma sent a messenger to the Tachibana Castle after capturing the Iwaya Castle.

"You are foolish to depend upon Hideyoshi when he is so far away, and show enmity toward the Shimazu family. Side with us as soon as possible and open Hideyoshi's eyes," he had his messenger say to persuade the lord of the castle, Muneshige Tachibana, to surrender.

Muneshige, who was a young general of 18, replied firmly. "A samurai never tells a lie. Rather than break my promise and take the easiest road for myself, I would gladly die. Much less can I side with the Shimazu's, as I am the son of Shizutane Takahashi, who has died six moons ago while defending the Iwaya Castle.

"Lord Shimazu need not hesitate. Come and attack me. I, Muneshige Tachibana, though unmatched in strength, will meet his army."

Hearing the reply from the messenger, Yoshihisa is said to have sighed "They said that just before Shizutane died at the Iwaya Castle, he wrote a poem on the door of the inner citadel, which was to the effect that he would leave his name to the later world by burying his corpse in the deep moss of the castle. Muneshige is well worthy of his father to have such a brave resolution. He is too fine a cherry tree to cut while so young." Yoshihisa Shimazu finally abandoned the idea of attacking the Tachibana Castle.

Sofia Controls Olive Output

SOFIA.—The Bulgarian State Grain Office has taken over control of the entire olive oil production. All private olive oil refineries, together with their employees, are now under State management.

WAR SCENES CAPTURED ON CANVAS

On March 1 last year, the Japanese Forces which landed near the eastern part of Batavia sprang into action at once and captured the Kalidjati airfield. The Dutch mechanized forces which came to retake the airfield were discovered by the Japanese Air Forces, and mercilessly bombed out of existence. The artist, Kenji Yoshida, has succeeded in depicting the utter chaos and destruction of the enemy after the bombing.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

On January 2 last year, the Japanese Forces in the Philippines took a short rest before commencing the entry into Manila. The artist, Manjiro Terauchi, has attempted to depict repose in the midst of action, trying to grasp the full breadth of the meaning of war.

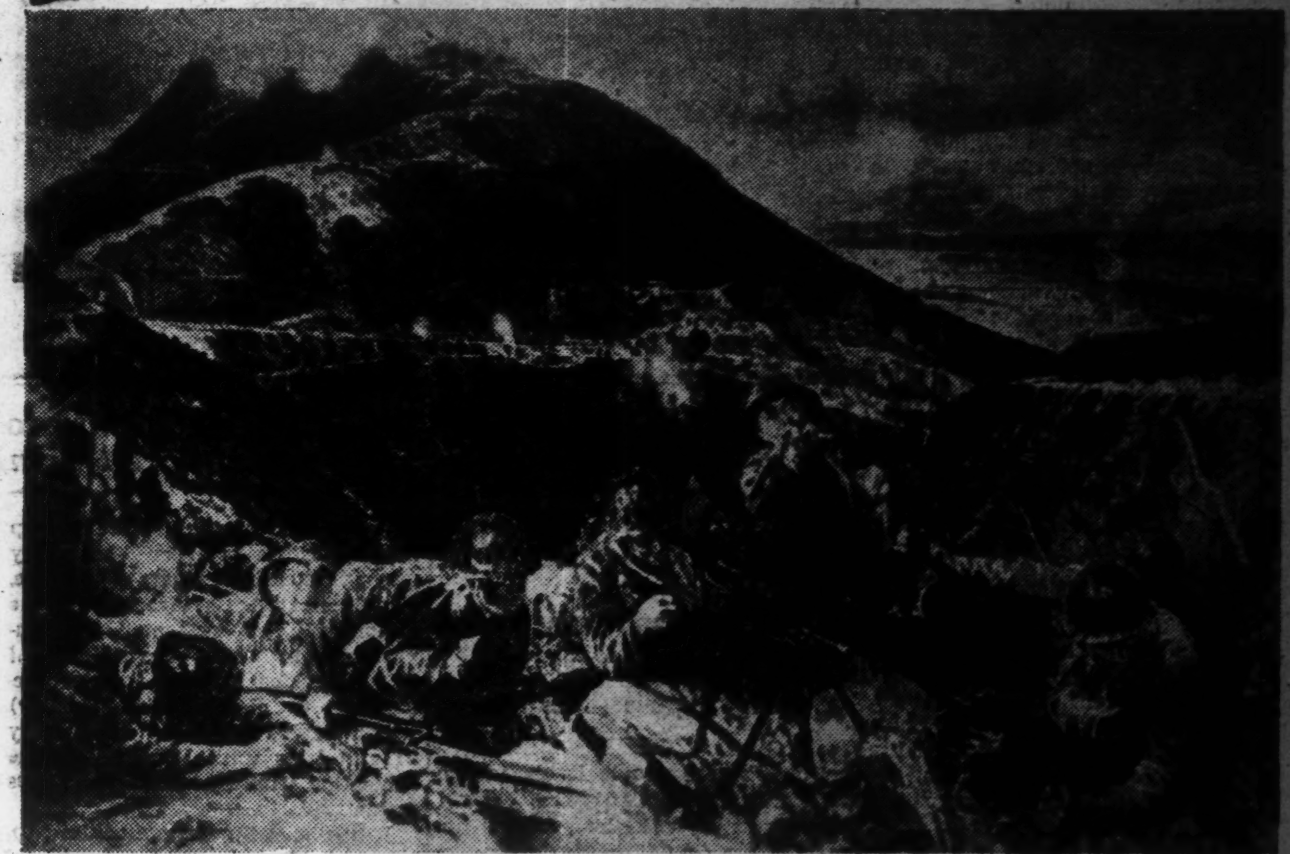
(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

The invincible Japanese Forces commenced their general onslaught on the British citadel of Hongkong when the enemy refused to heed the Japanese advice of surrender, sent twice to the Governor of Hongkong. This painting, by Hoshun Yamaguchi, depicts a general view of the attack which lasted from December 23-24 in 1941. Part of Kowloon forms the foreground. The British stronghold is shown writhing in its death agonies, with Victoria Peak in the background.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

On April 16, 1942, the Sakuma Unit captured the Yenangyaung oilfield, but had to fight against the enemy which returned in overwhelming numbers. By means of superb strategy the Sakuma Unit finally routed the enemy. Its distinguished services received Imperial recognition. The picture is by Kazunari Takamitsu of the Army Press Corps of the Japanese Forces in Burma.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

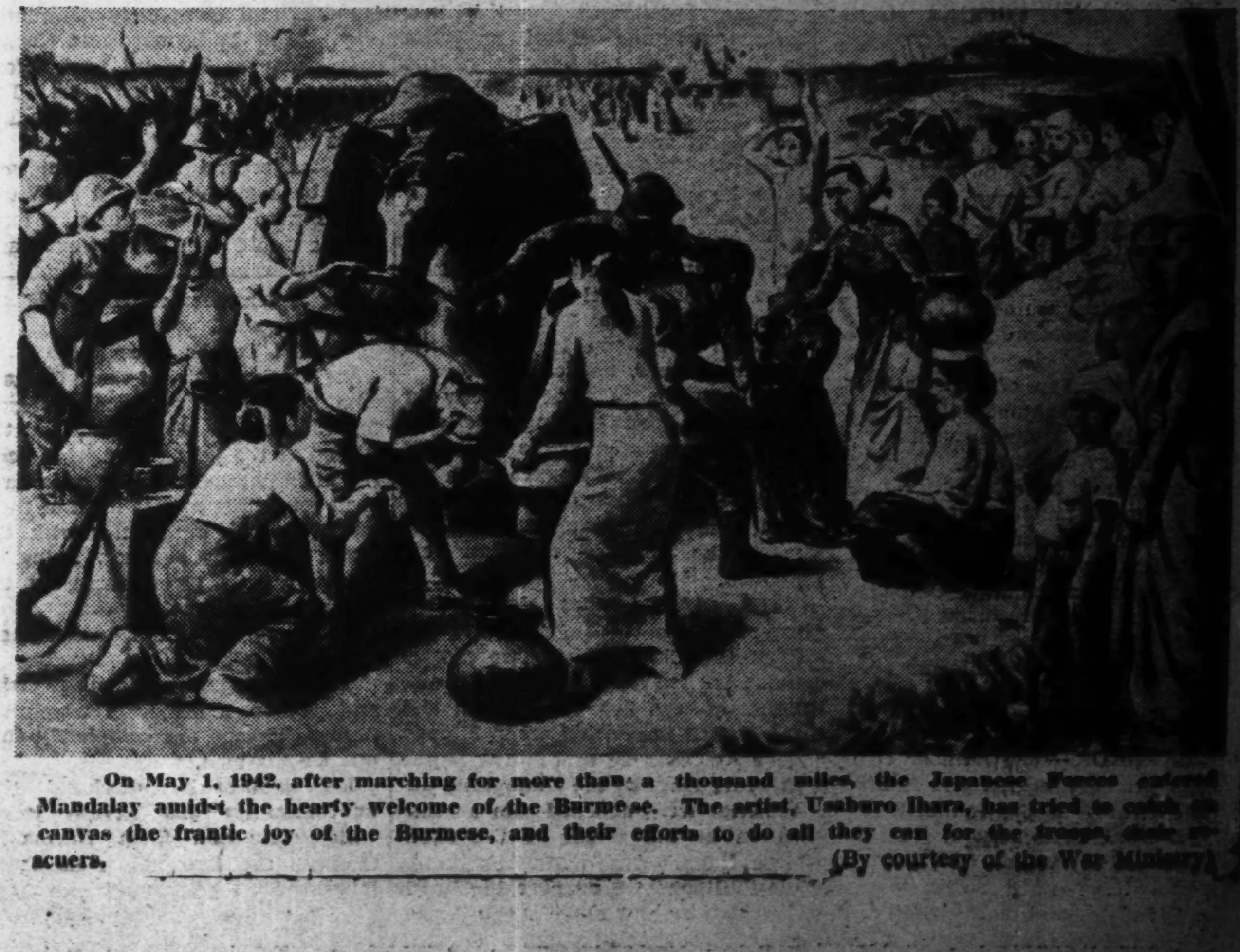


Saburo Miyamoto, the artist, has depicted a view of the fighting which raged fiercely from December 19-20 round the foot of Mount Nicholson, a few days before the fall of Hongkong. The capture of the strongly fortified British fortress, bristling with pill-boxes, contributed in no small measure to the fall of Hongkong.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

Early in April last year, the ever successful Japanese Forces completed their occupation of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. This painting by Junkichi Mukai shows the defeated American troops slouching dejectedly past before their conquerors, and in the background, groups of elated local inhabitants rejoicing over the fall of their American oppressors.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)



On May 1, 1942, after marching for more than a thousand miles, the Japanese Forces entered Mandalay amidst the hearty welcome of the Burmese. The artist, Usaburo Ihara, has tried to catch on canvas the frantic joy of the Burmese, and their efforts to do all they can for the troops, their rescuers.

(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

NANKING'S WAR ROLE IS MAINLY ECONOMIC

National Gov't Is in Right Position to Contribute to Nippon's Economic Strength

The field of duty of the National Government of Nanking after its declaration of war against the United States and Britain, lies in a greater measure in the rear than in the first line of battle in view of its economic position in East Asia, says the Mainichi correspondent from Shanghai.

The correspondent continues:

"Everyone knows that the speedy expansion of the economic strength is a decisive factor of victory in modern warfare. In this respect, the National Government of Nanking is in a right position to contribute to the economic strength of Nippon.

"The Nippon authorities in China, as a preliminary step to the economic construction of Greater East Asia, have taken various measures to accelerate the economic stabilization of China, such as the relinquishment of foreign settlements, return of various manufactories from the hands of the Nippon military authorities to the Nanking Government.

"By virtue of the timely measures taken by the Nipponese authorities in China, the development of the economic resources in China is going on satisfactorily. Before we can see the complete economic satbilization of China, however, there is still another thing to be done, namely, stabilization of the living of the Chinese masses.

"The air-tight cooperation to be realized between Nippon and China due to the latter's participation in the War of Greater East Asia will mark a big forward step on the part of the Nanking Government toward complete economic stabilization of all the people under its jurisdiction.

"The economic renovation of Shanghai and its hinterland, for which the Nanking Government has been exercising great efforts, will be greatly hastened as a result of the decisive measure taken by the Nanking Government.

"We said that the field of activities for the Nanking Government in the present war lies chiefly in the rear than in the battle lines in the front. But, a time will come soon when it will find itself in a position to work in collaboration with Nippon not only with its economic strength, but also with its military forces."

ROLLING STOCK IN NIPPON WILL BE BOOSTED SPEEDILY

Much Greater Number of Locomotives, Freight Cars and Others Will Be Produced

Speedy expansion of the rolling stock for use in Nippon Proper is to be realized soon, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the engineers of the Imperial Railways Ministry and those of the rolling stock manufacturing companies in the country, including the Hitachi, Nippon Rolling Stock, and the Railway Carriage Building Companies, which are expected to hold a meeting at the Railways Ministry February 9 in order to discuss various technical questions based on the designs established by the engineers in the service of the Railways Ministry, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In accordance with the designs stated above, the engineers will be enabled to produce a much greater number of locomotives, freight cars and others than heretofore.

The meeting of the railway engineers of February 9 will produce a far-reaching effect on the improvement of Nippon's system of wartime land transportation.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

plex. Thus is created the vicious circle, and the province, once in its fatal grip, will have only a short term to survive, if the lessons of the past teach us anything, unless a miracle occurs to save the dying."

The elder retainer in judgment seat was so deeply impressed with the priest's words, that he let him go free "for this once," and the mysterious spokesman of fate went his way none knew whither.

Then the original narrator of this story attaches to it this cool impersonal tag, "The monk's words proved right, for not many years passed before the Hojo clan expired."

(to Be Continued)

Inaugural Meet Held

The Kanmon Motor Boat Transportation Company (to be capitalized at ¥800,000) held its inaugural meeting at Moji Club Tuesday. The company will engage in coastal marine transportation around Moji port, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

From Clay to Art . . IV

Shaping is followed by drying. After that there is the controlling and the removing of the casting seam and other unevenness. The pottery are then put in the kiln in sagers or clay boxes so that the heat is more evenly distributed over the pieces, and heated to about 930° C. The porcelain have then become hard and water-tight but dull. This is, therefore, followed by glazing. Typical of Nippon porcelain are the works of Kakiemon Sakaida, an Arita potter of the 17th century. He found an art of enamelling, in a style which is for ever associated with his name. The Kakiemon enamels were soft orange, grass green and lilac blue, supplemented by pale primrose yellow, turquoise, green, gilding and occasionally by underglaze blue; and his decorations are slight and in the best Nipponese taste. A few blossoms, a floral medallion, a flowering prunus tree, and banded hedge with birds, quails and millet, a tiger and bamboos, a dragon and sometimes children are motives of the nicely balanced Kakiemon designs which have been imitated wherever porcelain have been made. Picture shows a potter putting the finishing touches to a somewhat elaborate piece.

MARKET ENLIVENED BY FESTIVE TONE

Prices Tend to Stiffen Under Operation by Influential Buyers; Many High

With the floor put on exchange wares by some influential bulls, the Tokyo Stock Exchange tended to stiffen along a broad front of the listed industrials yesterday, especially Sino-Nipponese Spinning, Nippon Special Steel, Nippon Nickel, Nippon Sand Iron and Nippon Piston, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In the long-term section, for instance, Sino-Nipponese Spinning climbed as much as ¥5.10, Nippon Nickel ¥2.70, Nippon Sand Iron ¥2.60, Nippon Special Steel ¥2.00, Nippon Piston ¥1.10. Following suit of these signal gains, Okamoto Industrial rose ¥1.90, Kanebo Spinning ¥1.90, N.Y.K., old ¥1.30, its new ¥1.80, Ikegai Automobile ¥1.70, Diesel Automobile, new ¥1.40, Daito Spinning ¥1.60, Katakura Silk and Niigata Iron Works, new ¥1.50 each.

The short-term section was featured by a narrow range of fluctuations, while fractional gains were registered by the bourse issue, Osaka Exchange, new, and N.Y.K., new.

The spot market was unusually festive. Nippon Special Steel jumped up ¥3.80, Kokusan Electric Machinery ¥2.80, Sawafuji Electric Industrial and Mitsubishi Concern ¥2.50 each, and Aichi Clock continued to rise ¥2.50. Simultaneously Maruzen Oil and Diesel Automobile went forward ¥2.00 each, Teikoku Automobile and Nippon Machinery ¥1.50 each, and Hodogaya Chemical ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	125.0	125.0	124.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.9	85.3	85.9
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	68.3	68.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.4	72.0	71.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	93.4	....	92.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.7	80.3	80.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.6	....	74.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.5	91.1	92.3
O. S. K. (50)	85.1	85.6	85.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.5	67.0	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.0	62.4	62.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.4	90.4	91.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.4	69.6	70.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	103.2	104.5	104.5
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.2	127.5	127.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.5	65.5	64.8
Japan Beer (50)	....	92.7	92.1
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	43.5	....	43.7
Asahi Glass (50)	99.1	97.9	96.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	92.0	93.1	93.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	81.6	82.0	80.3

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	80.9	1.7	0.8	80.9
N. Y. K., new	77.3	8.3	7.3	77.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.1	6.7	6.0	96.3
Kanebo Spin. new	72.0	2.0	1.5	71.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	65.1	5.3	5.0	65.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	89.3	9.6	9.0	89.1
Osaka Exch. new	43.7	4.3	3.5	44.0
Japan Steel Tube	70.6	70.9	69.9	69.9
Japan Oil	75.7	7.0	5.7	76.3
S. M. R.	74.2	4.5	4.1	74.1
N. Y. K., old	91.2	1.8	1.2	91.5
Hokkaido Coal	74.6	4.8	4.6	74.8
Kanebo Spin. old	123.4	3.8	3.4	123.9

P.I. COTTON AREAS TO BE SPREAD FAR

Seed-Sowing Completed on Luzon; Preparations on for Second Year Plan

With cotton seed-sowing now completed on the Island of Luzon in accordance with the first-year plan for raw cotton production in the Philippines, the Nipponese authorities in the Philippines have undertaken to institute inquiries as to the prospective harvest of the cotton plantations for reference to aid the second-year planning for this industry, reports a Domei dispatch from Manila.

There are at present 18 companies engaged in the cultivation of the allotted areas of cotton farms according to land leases lasting a single year of 1942. In view, however, of the growing friendship between the staff members of these companies and native farmers, the authorities have been induced to extend land leases for another year, except in regard to those areas which are not suitable for the cultivation of cotton for climatic or geological reasons.

According to the second-year schedule, it is felt certain that the authorities will extend the areas of cotton plantations on the Islands of Negros and Mindanao by reason of the promising lay of these islands as compared with Luzon.

Judging from the details of the authorities' schedule revealed on August 10, it is understood that the first-year plan of cotton farming covered an area of 36,000 cho, whereas there remains a problem yet to be solved as to the classifications of agricultural products to be grown on these farms for about seven months following the harvesting of raw cotton. At any rate, it appears that the authorities intend to encourage the enterprises of these firms for production of upland rice, Indian corn and vegetables so as to enrich the foodstuffs of for the local populace.

CHUNGKING FINANCE IN CRITICAL STATE

Severance of Remittances From Overseas Chinese Big Blow—Bond Absorption Poor

Light is thrown on the present financial condition of the Chungking regime by the Shanghai correspondent of the Nippon Sangyo in Monday's issue of the paper. The gist of the report runs as follows:

According to figures given by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the expenditures of the Chungking regime were approximately as follows:

	Yuans		Yuans
1936	1,200,000,000	1938	2,400,000,000
1937	2,100,000,000	1939	2,850,000,000

Figures have not been divulged from 1940 owards. But, from formation received through different channels, we have reason to believe that the expenditures for 1940, 1941, and 1942 were approximately 7,000,000,000 yuans, 11,000,000,000 and 13,000,000,000 yuans respectively.

Meanwhile, the revenue of the same regime, due to the loss of the greater portion of the customs, and salt and merchandise taxes have shown a great decrease ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. The tax revenue of the Chungking regime, in keeping with the development of the China Affair, fell to only one twentieth of its expenditures.

Thereupon, Chiang Kai-shek was obliged to take many drastic measures in order to make both ends meet.

Income Tax Raised

In 1936, the Chiang Kai-shek regime had already raised the income tax substantially to the great difficulty of the Chinese. In 1939, however, Chiang levied a heavy war-time profit tax, which was followed by an enormous raise in the inheritance tax in January, 1940. The results actually realized, however, by far fell short of the expectation of the Chungking regime which announced in 1941 its revenues as follows:

	Yuans
Income tax	65,000,000
Stamp revenue	5,000,000
Inheritance tax	25,000,000
Extraordinary profix tax	160,000,000
Business tax	37,000,000
Total	160,000,000

These figures speak of the critical condition of Chungking's finances in 1940. Chiang Kai-shek, in order to tide over the immediate difficulty, took over the revenues from taxes in kind hitherto utilized by the provincial governments in exchange for 30 per cent of the stamp revenue, 25 per cent of the inheritance tax and 30 per cent of the revenue from salt taxes, amounting to 20,000,000 yuans in all. By the drastic measures taken at that time, the Chungking regime was enabled to get 25,000,000 koku of rice every year, besides the 30,000,000 koku purchased by virtue of the law for military purposes. According to the results of 1941, however, the rice actually received from the rural communities was about 21,000,000 koku valued at about 2,000,000 Yuans. This, from a point of view, may be regarded as a success on the part of Chiang Kai-shek, but for the numerous evils arising therefrom. It is highly doubtful whether or not the Chungking regime may still enjoy the same results this year.

Exposed to Dangers

The finance of the Chungking regime is exposed to numerous dangers from other directions. For instance, the heavy interests on foreign loans is exercising a weighty pressure on the purse of Chungking. By the end of 1942, the Chungking regime received pecuniary aids from Britain eleven times, covering £107,500,000, nine loans from the United States amounting to $707,000,000, besides those received from the Soviet Union, France, Belgium and others. The total amount of the foreign loans extended to the Chungking regime by the end of 1942 covered £140,000,000, $107,000,000 35,000,000 francs and 120,000,000 yuans.

In addition to these foreign loans, the Chiang regime has raised a great amount of money from the people under its control. In 1937, Chiang Kai-shek issued 500,000,000 yuans of "patriotic bonds." Since then, 6,830,000,000 yuans of such "patriotic bonds" have been floated. All these bonds go to exercise a heavy pressure on the finance of the Chungking regime now, as observable from the poor absorption of the bonds.

Bond Absorption Poor

According to the figures made known by a high official of the Chungking regime in 1940, the percentage of bond absorption for the year was only 10 per cent of the issues. The condition at present is infinitely more unsatisfactory as is obvious to anybody.

The finance of the Chungking regime is now in extreme danger due to the interruption of remittances from Chinese merchants abroad, who for many years in the past have been sending about 5,000,000,000 yuans to their country year after year. This used to facilitate the financial activities of Chiang Kai-shek and his followers. Due to the capture by the Imperial Forces of all regions where the Chinese merchants are engaged in commercial activities, Chiang's regime has been entirely cut off from their monetary assistance, and this has driven Chiang and his followers to the brink of financial bankruptcy, compelling them to issue notes after notes absolutely without limit. The paper money of the Chungking regime, therefore, is treated as a mere scrap of paper. The Chinese people under the control of Chiang Kai-shek no longer attach any value to the paper money of the Chungking regime, which is now falling headlong to a bottomless abyss of financial bankruptcy.

BASIC NATURE OF SPHERE ECONOMY

Securing of Defense Materials in Southern Regions Absolutely Compatible With Ideal of Holy War, Since Capital Is State-Regulated

"Many arguments have been put forward concerning the establishment of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the writer himself has already published so many theses on this subject that he sees no necessity for reiterating general arguments. He will, therefore, confine himself to a few points which he considers have not as yet been completely clarified."

With these remarks Dr. Yoshihiko Taniguchi, a professor in the economic faculty of the Kyoto Imperial University, starts his article on the subject of the basic character of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the latest issue of the weekly "Economist" with particular reference to the problem as to whether the ideal of mutual prosperity in East Asia can be compatible with the reality of securing material resources in the same sphere.

As is quite well known, says Dr. Taniguchi, the War of Greater East Asia is an inevitable sequence of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, and this longdrawn out war being fought continuously for more than ten years now is a holy war for the realization of the lofty ideal of lasting peace in the Orient by establishing an East Asiatic new order through the liberation of the entire region from Anglo-American domination—definitely not a war prompted by any selfish motive with which wars in the past have too often been associated.

'Grossraum' Economy

On the other hand, however, the War of Greater East Asia is a phase of the World War whose object, considered from an economic viewpoint, is to secure the self-supply of material resources necessary for the completion of a defense state in the form of "Grossraum" economy. Consequently, the War of Greater East Asia has, for its economic objective, the security of self-supply of defense materials through the establishment of East Asiatic spherical economy. The question then arises as to whether the economic object of securing national defense materials and the object of the holy war to materialize the ideal of mutual prosperity in East Asia, as stated, will be compatible with each other.

In order to clarify this point it is above all essential to make the meaning of the term "defense state" unmistakably clear. If it were the intention of our country to secure the necessary defense materials on the Continent and in the Southern Regions with the sole object of completing the national defense of our own country alone or of constructing a defense state within the limits of our own country, such action might be criticized as being contradictory to the ideal of a holy war. However, both theoretically and actually the defense state as advocated by Nippon does not imply national defense for our own country alone, but the defense of the entire regions of Greater East Asia.

No Contradiction

In the light of this fact, the securing of defense materials by no means contradicts the ideal embodied in the holy war. The emancipation of East Asia from Anglo-American fetters presupposes the carrying out of the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation and, for that purpose, a general mobilization of defense resources throughout the whole regions of East Asia is absolutely essential. Later, for the establishment of a new order in East Asia for mutual prosperity, it is also important to complete the defense of East Asia as a whole.

In short, the economic object of the War of Greater East Asia is to secure and develop defense resources throughout the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which, far from being at variance with the ultimate object of the holy war, is the prerequisite for the attainment of the ideal.

During prewar days, the Anglo-Saxons and Dutch had been exploiting the material resources of East Asia, not for the purpose of mutual prosperity, but solely for their own interests at the sacrifice of the native inhabitants of their colonies in East Asia.

It is a well-known fact that the squeezing of their colonies by the Anglo-American and Dutch Powers was started with the export of home capital, while our country is now exporting its capital to the Continent and the Southern Regions for the development of defense resources.

No Danger of Abuse

In such circumstances, if the character of the capital being exported by Nippon is the same as that of Anglo-American capital, there may be a possibility, despite the original intentions of our country to the contrary, of such capital working as a means of economic squeeze in overseas territories.

However, there is a wide difference in character between the capital of our country and that of the Western Powers in that while the latter was private and individual capital exported solely for profit making, the former is national capital whose utilization is strictly regulated by the State. Herein lies the essential difference in nature between our capital and that of the Anglo-Americans.

Capital Linked With State

How is it, then, that national capital is conducive to mutual prosperity? For example, when the national capital of our country is used for development of oil resources in the Southern Regions, it is not used for the purpose of money-making, but for the securing of petroleum which is indispensable for the defense of East Asia as a whole. And as the defense of East Asia is the first requisite for the realization of mutual prosperity in East Asia, the national capital required for the development of petroleum resources must be regarded as capital responsible for the formation of a co-prosperity economic structure.

Lastly comes the question as to whether the "great-sphere" economy in East Asia can be established firmly within the present region.

There is no doubt at all that the self-supply of war material necessary for national defense has been assured to a great extent due to the securing of the Southern Regions under the influence of Nippon, but the supply of some of the essential materials such as copper must be increased. Copper is produced in Australia in abundance, while India is blessed with favorable conditions for the production of pig iron. Inclusion of Australia and India would considerably increase the self-supply power for war materials within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The importance of these two countries as source of supply of such materials as foodstuffs and fibers is still greater, which under the existing state of affairs, points to the urgent necessity for freeing these countries from the Anglo-American shackles at the earliest opportunity.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, these regions are to be included in the Greater East Asia Autarchial Bloc both militarily and diplomatically, and only when this is done, the national defense structure for the East Asia great-sphere economy will have been finally brought to perfection.

Power Plant Nears Completion

The hydraulic power-plant in the eastern part of Taiwan, now under construction, is expected to start operation beginning March next. This will mark the dawn of a new epoch on the alumina production industry of Taiwan, says the Nippon Sangyo. The new power-plant on its completion will be attached to the Electric Power Industry Company of Taiwan, in accordance with the policy of industrial control of the Government General.

Bill Clearings

January 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	282,239	130,902
Balance	31,412	18,908

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	80.90	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.40	+ 0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	71.50	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

SILK MARKET QUIET AS NEW YEAR OPENS

Question of Re-Adjusting Raw Silk Commission Business Discussed by Yokohama Guild

(Special to the Nippon Times)

YOKOHAMA, January 12.—After a long spell of briskness last year, the spot raw silk market opened quiet for the New Year on January 6. Business increased as the week-end approached, at prices firming up daily. In fact, export white 13/15 deniers, grade D took up a price of ¥1,700 at the end of last year, and while it was unchanged at the turn of the year, the price of white 20/22 deniers, grade D rose to ¥1,700, too, bringing itself up to the same price level as white 13/15 deniers, grade D—an occurrence little experienced in the past. It is interesting to watch how these two prices will tend hereafter in relation to each other. Yellow 20/22 deniers had little demand; yet ruled strong, closing at ¥1,680 for the week.

The futures market was at last decided to be closed after April delivery, in compliance with an official demand made simultaneously with the recent official determination to combine all the stock markets in the country. It is an event which had been conceived possible of realization by most of the silk people since some time as a result of the reorganization of the raw silk industry and trade.

Half-Century History

The Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange has been thriving for the past half century as the most powerful organ of time bargains in raw silk in the world and its closing will make all economic people feel lonely, to say nothing of those directly interested in it, though that may be inevitable under the emergency national policy. During last week, the market was practically in a state of closure with transactions scarcely enough to allow regular sessions to be held.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns for the calendar year 1942 show that for the year the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe reached 283,762 bales and the total re-shipments to the interior 230,822 bales, which, compared with 1941, denote a loss of 88,568 bales and a gain of 32,672 bales respectively.

On the 8th the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild held a general meeting and considered the question of re-adjusting the local raw silk commission business, after which it was resolved to make the merchants whose average yearly dealings for 1941 and 1942 did not come up to 10,000 bales, join up with others or wind up business. As a result, the existing 34 merchants will be reduced, it is said, to nearly one-half.

The existing double prices quoted for raw silk, one for the export tested goods and the other for goods tested for home use with such difference in price between both as nearly ¥200, are a question of discussion among the market people, among whom it is opined that some means or other should be taken rapidly against the matter in order to keep actual transactions in raw silk healthy, now that the Raw Silk Exchange is to be closed soon.

To Submit Proposal

In this connection, a report to hand says that a proposal will be submitted to the next meeting of the Raw Silk Committee, which is to be held shortly, regarding the establishment of prices for so-called export silk, at which it is to be traded for home use, while for export, it may be transacted freely at prices ruling as hitherto, thus adopting a double price system for the silk.

Nearly all silk fabrics are to be made hereafter for common use instead of for luxuries; for it is reported that the Rayon and Silk Control Association has decided to specify much more varieties of rayon and silk fabrics for production under its control, say, for 65% of the total production for silk fabrics and all of it for rayon fabrics instead of 20% and 80% respectively at present, it taking effect from the current term of allocation (January to March). It is also understood that from the next term of allocation more varieties will be placed in the category of silk goods for common use so that no luxuries will be allowed to be manufactured. The purpose is to insure the sufficient supply of wearing materials necessary for national life.

Silk-knitted goods will be put under official control, too, for production on and after March 1, 1943, it is reported, prohibiting the manufacture of anything but those specified by the Commerce and Industry Minister. The present varieties of silk-knitted goods on the market will be limited to 9 varieties hereafter, namely, shirts, drawers, combinations, chemises, pants, short drawers, socks and stockings, shanks, and mufflers.

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TOKOY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1943

Edward J. Flynn: Hero of a Drama of America

Edward J. Flynn, America's ace political juggler, a man who in more poetic Japan would be called the "god of elections," has been nominated as the new United States Ambassador to Australia. Why a man of such background and proclivities should be sent to Australia, of all places, should be material enough for a story, and sure enough there has leaked out of America evidence enough to indicate that there is a delectably rich story of dramatic intensity behind it all. It is a farce without question, but it must also be at the same time a tragedy and a headache for some people.

The leading character in this drama is naturally Edward J. Flynn himself, but President Roosevelt also plays an important role, albeit a silent sphinx-like role so strange for this usually verbose haranguer. The lesser characters are senators and other dignitaries, while in the background for the mob scene are the good but indignant citizens of Bronx. Australia off-stage apparently fulfills the role of martyr. It is a drama of politics in America, a spectacle of American democracy in action.

The action opened on January 9 when the Honorable Mr. Flynn indulged in the singular act of announcing his own appointment to representatives of the press. "President Roosevelt has appointed me his ambassador and personal representative," he said, "and will turn into the Senate on Monday my nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia." Flynn went on to tell the reporters that he understood that the President would give out the text of his appointment in a message that very day, in which it would be explained that Mr. Flynn would have more or less a roving commission in the South Pacific as the President's personal representative and ambassador. Flynn with his characteristic modesty and reticence added: "I think it is a splendid opportunity to do a great deal of work to help win the war." He also was so definite and confident about his appointment as to disclose that he would leave the United States for Australia in the first week of February.

But the plot immediately thickened. President Roosevelt did not come out that same day with a confirmation of the appointment as Flynn intimated. For days, not a word came out of the White House from whence usually pours out a flood of eloquence on any subject. In the meantime the newspapers began to ask embarrassing questions. Why is it, asked the New York Sun, that an appointment to an important diplomatic post has been informally announced by the appointee himself and not by the President who makes the appointment and who alone should make the official announcement? Why is it that the President refuses to emit a single word on this singular event?

Others immediately began questioning Flynn's reference to his new post as an ambassadorship. Does it mean a decision on the part of the President to raise the standing of the United States envoy to Canberra? What a strange, if not positively startling, way to announce a diplomatic change of such importance, a change which should be announced by the State Department and not by the prospective or alleged appointee! Some began seriously debating whether it was appropriate to raise the rank of the American representative to Australia to that of ambassador while Canada was being accorded only the honor of a minister. Still others argued that Flynn must have been speaking of an ambassadorship only in a personal sense and in an indefinite manner and not in terms of a definite diplomatic rank, which however is a dangerously ambiguous way for a responsible prospective diplomat to be speaking. Or perhaps Flynn was only consciously evidencing his really superior subtlety as a diplomat.

But others raised more fundamental questions. Why was it that Flynn of all persons should be honored with an ambassadorship—or was it merely a ministership, and why of all places was it that Australia at the other end of the world was to be the realm of his diplomacy? Flynn has never had the slightest experience in international diplomacy nor has he ever shown the slightest interest previously in Australian or Pacific affairs. His only interest has been in strictly domestic politics in the realm of which he admittedly has no equal, unless it be James Farley, his predecessor as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

But in this realm of domestic politics, Flynn is a past master indeed. It was he who, in the role of the directing general of the Democratic Party's campaign strategy, delivered to President Roosevelt the astounding victory in the 1940 election which gave to Roosevelt the precedent-shattering third term of office. It was thus Flynn who made it possible for the ambitious dictator who now rules from the White House to fasten the firm clutch on the helm of affairs in America that he now has. Before this wizard of election strategy, therefore, even Roosevelt cannot lift his head. Roosevelt is morally bound to favor and reward and, if necessity arises, to protect Flynn at whatever cost.

And thus the story begins to get clear. It may be recalled that it is not yet a year since a grand jury investigated the infamous Bronx paving block scandal. It was discovered then that a scheme was under foot to use paving blocks belonging to the Bronx Ward of the City of New York and to use labor employed by the municipality to build a courtyard for Flynn's country home. A man who could deliver a throne to a megalomaniac aspirant for political power could not, however, deliver a few paving stones to his own country estate. And for this failure, he fell under a moral cloud.

Now to have a man who is under such a moral cloud remain as chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party is embarrassing to the party, to the President, and to the man himself. And hence the scheme to have Flynn go far away, to the Antipodes, with a rank and a sinecure sufficient to console him in his exile. Roosevelt must have had some qualms of conscience—or was it only of caution?—but here was an obligation which he could not escape. And Flynn, knowing Roosevelt's hesitation, forced the President's hand by making the premature announcement himself.

And then the storm broke. The New York World Telegram reports that there is a formidable organized opposition to Flynn's appointment. Sidney Barrum, secretary of the Bronx Citizens' Committee, is going to Washington to demand a public hearing on the question, and the temper of the citizens of Bronx may be well understood by those who are familiar enough with America to understand the derivation of the term "Bronx cheer," denoting a quaint mode of evincing disapprobation peculiar to those parts. Senator Charles R. McNary of Oregon has demanded a full investigation of the whole situation.

The New York Sun sums up the matter thus: "It is likely to be assumed in the domain of practical politics that his Australian mission is the price of Flynn's resignation as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. But though the Party may wish Flynn out of the way, this is a terrible price to pay for his leaving. If Australia does not already know of the paving block scandal, it will soon learn about it."

Australia apparently does know about it and does not relish welcoming this man. She dares not say anything openly, for in her desperate military plight she cannot afford to question any act of the United States, no matter how unprincipled. But the Australians are disclosing their sentiments by giving the greatest publicity, without comment, to the American news stories most unfavorable to Flynn.

But there was nothing Roosevelt could do. He could not evade his obligation to the man who had helped make him dictator. So, according to the latest reports, after several days' embarrassed silence, he has finally submitted Flynn's name to the Senate for approval as Ambassador—yes, Ambassador—to Australia. With the dictator cracking his whip, the Senate will probably submit despite all the furor. Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, admits that the appointment will most likely be confirmed.

And thus will close this drama of American political life, an edifying example of American democracy in action. Or perhaps this will not be the close. Perhaps there will be other acts and sequels with Australia playing a more prominent role when Ambassador Flynn arrives to carry out his announced task of helping to "win the war."

CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS CARRIED OUT EFFICACIOUSLY

National Government's Currency Structure Has Been Strengthened With Ousting of Old Fapi

By KAZUO TAKEMURA
(From the Keikoku)

A year has already elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia being fought to expel American and English Imperialism from Asia and to restore its independence and freedom. Fortunately, our heroic warriors are proving victorious in all fronts, and the ground work for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is rapidly progressing in the extensive southern regions as well as in the Japan-Manchoukuo China bloc.

To expand successfully, one must first of all expect a strongly united interior. With this basic prerequisite in mind, it is most urgent that an immediate construction of a new China be completed, in line with the successfully independent governments of Manchoukuo and Mongolia. Readers, no doubt, are fully aware that the unprecedented world upheaval going on today has ushered in a new era for a new China, which demands rejuvenated policies and administrations in keeping with the times. In other words, the Greater East Asia War suddenly motivated drastic changes in the political and economic aspects of life in Asia.

The various problems confronting China since the outbreak of the war, can be reduced to two main issues. One is the political problem which demands effective legislations and measures to remove and to destroy forever all that is anti-Japan. The other, an economic problem, demands effective measures insuring economic security and prosperity for China who owing to this war, has been released from the shackles of British and American capitalism.

Difficult problems still exist before economy in China, freed from the yoke of British-American imperialism, can be raised to war time measures in line with the present war. Since the Opium War, China had been reduced to practically a state of an European-American colony. The War of Greater East Asia blew this up in thin air, and in freeing China from this economic dependence, presented the problem of the creation of a new economic order.

Thus, in China today, there are two problems—political and economic, which are closely related and very complicated. To reconstruct a new China which will be in accordance with the aims of the present war, it is necessary to establish legislations based on actualities.

Problems in Central China

Needless to say, the region in which the greatest of these pending political and economic questions exists is Central China. This is where the greatest capitalists of China first saw daylight, with the Shanghai delta as their working base. History also teaches us that Anglo-American financial capitalism was first centered along the Yangtze River. Here, the birth of the new Nanking government took place, and with this area as its political and economic working base, China is carrying on her battle against the Chungking regime.

The movement of Central China, since the outbreak of the war, can be divided into two distinct stages. The first begins from the day war was declared to June of 1942, when the currency reform was inaugurated. The second stage continues from June, 1942, to the present date.

The first stage was a period in which questions immediately confronting Central China, were solved by temporary measures. For example, Shanghai economy based on foreign trade was immediately taken over. This meant that Inner China linked by trade with the outside world, was faced with the grave problem of economic isolation. The situation demanded immediate measures to remedy resulting difficulties, by placing Central China's economy under the wings of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The direction in which the reconstruction of Central China was to proceed was made clear. She was to promote self-sufficiency, prepare for an offensive against the Chungking regime, and supply what was overproduced to Japan, Manchoukuo, and North China. In fulfilling this measure, the Foreign Settlements were taken over, goods controlled, enterprises selected, and public utilities regulated.

Economy Stabilized

Fortunately, the occupation of the International Settlement was executed swiftly and peacefully. The Shanghai Municipal Council, giving its full support, aided greatly in making the occupation successful without any unnecessary disturbances or any serious losses to the existing industrial and political facilities. With Shanghai's economy back to normal, active planning to adjust the supply and demand of goods was carried out. In March, the use, manufacture, and sales of key goods were put under the regulation of the China Affairs Board, and for its rational execution, the body decided that all movements of goods specified, must first be approved by this Board. The list of goods specified included steel and iron, metalloids, ores, cotton and cotton products, wool and woolen products, hide and leather and other products made from them, hemp, lumber, coal and charcoal, industrial goods, paints, grease, medicine, machinery and parts, rice, wheat, drum cans, paper, etc.,—all of which included some eighteen items. A joint committee of Japanese and Chinese representatives was organized, to make a survey, of specified goods, and to keep a check on the stocks, and prevent the loss, thereby guaranteeing the peaceful existence of the people in Central China, bringing a smooth flow of goods to the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As shown above, from the very outbreak of the war, speedy and proper control over the International Settlements was executed, with the slightest shaking up of Shanghai's economy, in spite of the sudden changes. In March, the Commander of the Army and Navy in the Shanghai area outlined the course to be taken regarding enemy property. From April 1 enterprises believed necessary to be put under military regulation were to be carried on by persons selected by the Army and Navy; other enterprises were to be regulated by the China Affairs Board. By April 11, some one-hundred and forty companies formerly of English-American control were ordered to liquidate, thus executing swiftly and successfully, the complete regulation of all anti-Japan enterprises.

Became Isolated

We all know that the economy of Central China, especially Shanghai, had up to this day, been based on trade with foreign nations, and linked with farmed products of Inner China. With Shanghai trade stopped, she became economically isolated, and the rejuvenation of her industry extremely difficult. Moreover, financial capitalists who had until now speculate on foreign trade, left a huge amount of dead stock, greatly hindering productive action. Anticipating a scarcity of goods created a rise in prices. This practice was due to the fact that though regulation on goods were enforced, price control was not enforced, nor were the Chinese banks, money market, various exchanges, and small markets regulated.

The Nanking Government, on August 21, passed the Temporary Control of Banking Organs Law, which states that all persons engaged in the loaning or buying of money or notes, and bills of exchanges, comes within its application and therefore, in the establishing of such an organ, they must first of all receive the permission of the Financial Department of the Nanking Government, and within three months after each fiscal year, give a report of their business, and in no case allow loans of a speculative nature.

The law greatly increased the powers and privileges of the Nanking Central Reserve Bank, and if properly handled, it may result in a speedy expansion of Central China, and insure the economic stability and happiness of the people residing within its boundaries. In addition to its right in issuing paper money and acting as a representative of the Government Treasury, it now has the privilege of concentrating and utilizing all savings. Not only in name, but in actuality it is now the central financial regulating bank in Central China.

We thus have a sketchy view of how one year of the War of Greater East Asia has affected Central China, shifting Central China from a former wing of world economic free trade, to an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Although it can be said that fundamental economic reformations have been brought about by necessary control and regulations, it does not necessarily mean that the various complicated questions have all been solved.

The problem is to administer effectively the production and regulation of goods, and control financial and price regulations, all of which have been enforced from time to time. The keel has been set, and from now on, economic policies giving full consideration to the actual existing facts must be wisely passed and administered.

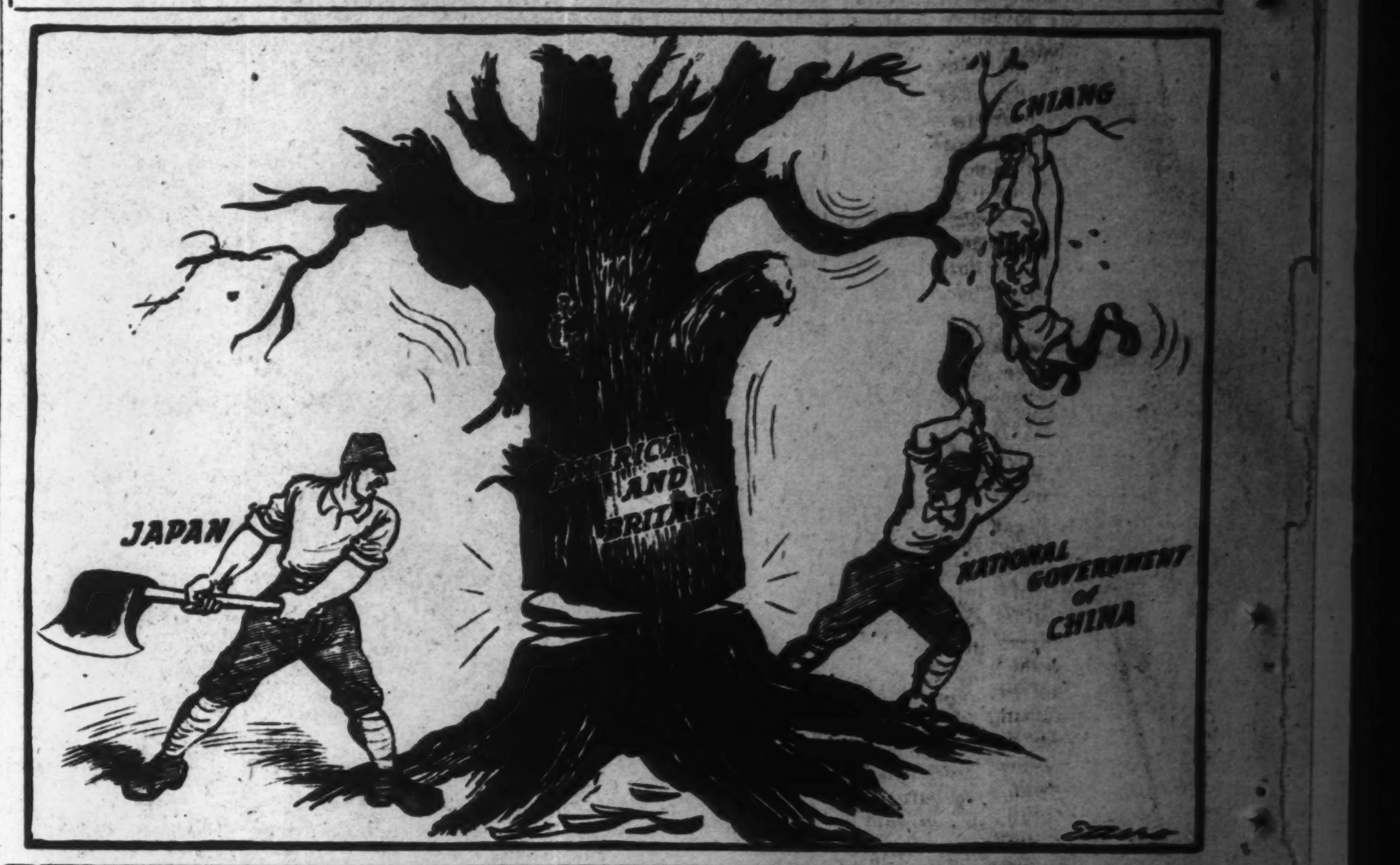
In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 2 dated January 17, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Meaning and Situation of the 81st Diet. At the Time of the Publication of the Shonan Times. The Tale of Junks, and Young People Who Built a model Village.

Taiheiyo, Vol. 6, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Taiheiyo Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Construction of the Second Roman Empire, War Situation in the Mediterranean and Spain's Attitude, Racial Problem of Spain Viewed from the Cultural History, Present Situation of French North Africa, Decisive Sea Battles of the Solomons, and People of Soviet Russia in War.

The Fujin Asahi, Vol. 20, No. 1 dated January 6 and 13, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Designs of "Wartime Life," Journey of the Navy, Report from the South, Women in Java, and Discussions of Ma'ai Viewed by Women.

Chiang's Days Are Numbered



SOVIET UNION ADHERES TO STRICT NEUTRALITY

Argentina, Chile Also Resist American Pressure

Special to the Nippon Times

Part IV

On account of the existence of a neutrality agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union, no change has occurred in the relations between the two countries, the governments of both countries simultaneously announcing strict observance of the agreement in spite of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Foreign Minister Togo in his speech at the Japan Economic Federation on April 21, 1942, referred to the Japanese-Soviet relations in the following vein: "The eyes of East Asia are focused on the movement of Japan-Soviet relations. In spite of the propaganda efforts by the enemy countries, the Soviet authorities have frequently announced the policy of adherence to the neutrality agreement concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union. It is clear that the Soviet nation will not pick chestnuts out of the fire for the Americans and the British. Therefore, in view of the situation, our country should maintain its resolute attitude as in the past and should quietly watch the movement in the north."

As Foreign Minister Togo stated in his address to the Diet on January 21. "No change whatever has taken place in the relations between our country and the Soviet Union. The relations between the two countries continue to be observed in accordance with the neutrality agreement." Thus the relations between Japan and Soviet Union remain undisturbed contrary to the desire of America and Britain. On March 20, 1942 a new modus vivendi extending the fisheries treaty was signed between Japanese Ambassador Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and Acting Soviet Foreign Commissar A. J. Vishinsky. The fisheries treaty, dealing with Japan's fishing rights in the northern seas, was extended for the seventh time. On the occasion of the conclusion of the British-Soviet Alliance, the Soviet Government announced that the alliance had no bearing whatever on the relations in East Asia and that the neutrality agreement would be rigidly observed. The friendly relations between Japan and Soviet Union thus continue to be maintained.

The border dispute, giving rise to the so-called Nomohan Incident, has also seen settlement. Thus comprehensive protocol concluded between Manchoukuo and the Peoples' Republic of Mongolia was negotiated and consummated on May 5, 1942. The final settlement of the question has great significance in stabilizing northern frontiers and reflects the peaceful intentions of the Governments of both Japan and the Soviet Union.

U.S. Pressure

On account of the pressure brought to bear by the United States with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, some of the South and Central American countries declared war against Japan or broke off diplomatic relations while others remained non-committal. In view of the situation, Foreign Minister Togo issued a message on December 19 to the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, which read, "With regard to the current War of Greater East Asia, it has been propagated through American and British sources that Japan harbors ambitions on the South American continent. The real motive of Japan in opening hostilities against America and Britain is for the destruction of American and British influences, which have been the motivating cause of disturbances in East Asia, thereby to gain Japan's self-existence and self-protection and to bring peace and prosperity in East Asia. Therefore, Japan has no intentions whatever in the South American direction. I am of the firm belief that Your Excellency's government and your people will not be agitated by the malignant propaganda of America and Britain. It is with great honor that I communicate to Your Excellency in the name of the Japanese Government that the policy of our country to maintain and encourage friendly relations remains unchanged."

The foregoing message roused considerable reaction in the four countries, especially so in Argentina and Chile, where Japan's intentions were fully understood. However, at the third Pan-American conference of foreign ministers on January 15, 1942, the United States forced her will on the other countries and coerced the adoption of the resolution recommending severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy. With the exception of Argentina and Chile, who withstood all American pressure, all the other South and Central American countries followed United States' advice and separately carried out the disruption of diplomatic relations. Since then American coercion was applied with increasing force, so that in August Brazil declared war on Germany, but Argentina and Chile continued to maintain strict neutrality.

However, in view of the persistent American activities in Chile, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in his talk to the reporters on November 18 announced his belief that the statesmen of Chile would comprehend and act wisely vis-a-vis the situation. A part of his declaration is as follows:

"Frequent reports coming from the United States speak of the fact that the neutral attitude hitherto firmly maintained by Chile has of late begun to waver. Notwithstanding this, which we prefer to consider as American propaganda, it is our belief that the wise statesmen of Chile fully comprehend that the abandonment of their neutral attitude would invite serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences. It would mean not only inviting danger to Chilean navigation and shipping and the ultimate loss of Chile's controlling maritime position in her waters, but also bringing general disorganization to her economic life and suffering to her people. The leaders of Chile are surely aware of the present fate of their sister republics who have chosen the course set for them by the United States, some of whom have become the vassal states of the Northern Colossus.

"Chilean statesmen, known for their independent judgment and erudition, well understand, we believe, despite American and British propaganda to the contrary, that Japan by her recent major naval victories, has greatly expanded her influence in the Pacific and that it would be the height of folly to continue to depend upon the guarantees of the United States for the security of their country. They understand that Japan has grasped the position for sure victory against the United States and Britain and that in cooperation with Germany and Italy she is making great strides toward the establishment of a new world order." The calm and deliberate decision of the Chilean statesmen was anticipated.

(End)

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

A nameless "unsui"—a poor-clad monk who wandered from one province to another like the "floating clouds," or the "waters of the running brook"—paused before a notice-board put up on a street-corner in the great town of Odawara, and as he perused the instructions written thereon, one clause after another, with deliberate diligence, his sunny face became overcast, his brows darkened, and finally he emitted a deep audible breath indicative of sore vexation of heart.

"Alas for the Hojos!" the man of holy garb was heard to mutter. "So, it seems their days are counted. Indeed man may rise by his stern effort to be great, but, when his days are fulfilled, shall go down to make way for others; so it is with a clan apparently. May the holy Buddha smooth the way of all that go down the horizon and sink into nothing. Namu Amida Butsu! Namu Amida Butsu!"

Suspected of Treason

Just then there happened to pass a man wtih ears quick to catch the voice of treason, and the next moment the poor monk was in the clutches of the official detective. "Thou lowly beggar-priest," cried the latter, "come with me to the office of my superiors, and on pain of death explain the meaning of thy unholy words."

The unsui was dragged before a superior officer, one of the elders in the great Hojo Clan. "What meanest thou by saying the days of the Hojos are numbered?" he demanded in a solemn but not harsh manner, prepared evidently to learn, if there was anything to learn, even from the words of a passing priest. "Are not the words of this august law evidence enough of the just and upright government with which our lord is ruling the land? What is wrong about those exhortations and prohibitions? Wherefore doth thou think the clan is in a bad way. Upon your answer will depend your life and death."

Signs of Decadence

And the priest answered as follows. "Some years ago I had the honor of passing through this great province, and I remember reading the words of instruction upon the public notice-boards here and there displayed. It was in the days of the greatness of Hojo Ujiyasu, father of the present lord.

"Then as now there was every outward evidence of the great prosperity your people were enjoying, but what struck me then was the remarkable brevity of the instructions on the public board. There were only two or three clauses. I thought it was proof of the great magnanimity and largeness of soul of the ruler in his attitude towards his vassals, in his idea of ruling the people. There were none who complained for the laws were few in number and so kindly in tone.

"Now I find the contents of the notice-board have increased since last I saw them by more than a tenfold, and what does it signify but the increase of criminals? What are the causes for the increase of bad men who break the laws of the realm? Because there are many poor men who find it hard to live by honest vocations owing, for one reason, to the inefficiency of the government.

"But the authorities responsible, instead of studying and removing the causes of the malady, only attack its outward symptoms by punishing the offenders, so that the criminals must perforce multiply, which must in turn make the punitive laws both numerous and com-

(Continued on Page 3)